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BUTTER BILL ABOUT TO BE LAW, REJECTED

Senate, on Ground of Newly Discovered Defect That Would Hurt Retailers, at Last Moment Throws Out Measure

AGREEMENT CHARGED

Francis J. Horgan Declares Action Taken Too Quietly and That He Will Try to Get a Reconsideration on Monday

For the first time this year the Senate rejected a measure which had been engrossed and was about to be passed to be enacted. The bill in question provided for establishing a standard for butter and oleomargarine. There was no debate, and the measure was rejected on a voice vote. Usually measures which have been passed to be engrossed by both branches and have been formally typewritten on parchment paper are passed to be enacted as a matter of course.

After the Senate adjourned many of the senators were asked why the bill was rejected. Senator Coolidge referred the inquiries to Senator Blanchard who would say only that it was a bad bill.

Senator Montague said that the measure was one of those which occasionally gets by several stages when a defect of some sort is discovered. If the measure applied only to oleomargarine he said he thought there would be no objection.

Objection had been raised against a standard for butter on the ground that it imposed unnecessary burden on the retailer who often had no way of knowing the exact standard of the butter he purchased.

Senator Horgan said that bill was rejected so quietly that he was not aware of it until later. He criticized what he said was the tendency of some members to make agreements among themselves to secure the rejection of bills before the Senate. He said that Monday he would move to reconsider today's rejection of the bill.

The bills for the erection and maintenance of garages in Boston, for taking herring in Boston harbor by torching under permits, were severally passed to be engrossed.

Questions postponed until Tuesday were the adverse reports on Park square and South Boston station and Boylston street tunnels and subways, also the adverse report on the petition for a board of railroad administrators. The bill for publication of names of all persons registered under the rules of the civil service commission goes over till Thursday, the bill for sale of fruits, vegetables and nuts by dry measure to Wednesday.

The committee on ways and means reported ought to pass on the resolve for a commission of three to investigate and report on the advisability of Massachusetts erecting a military monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

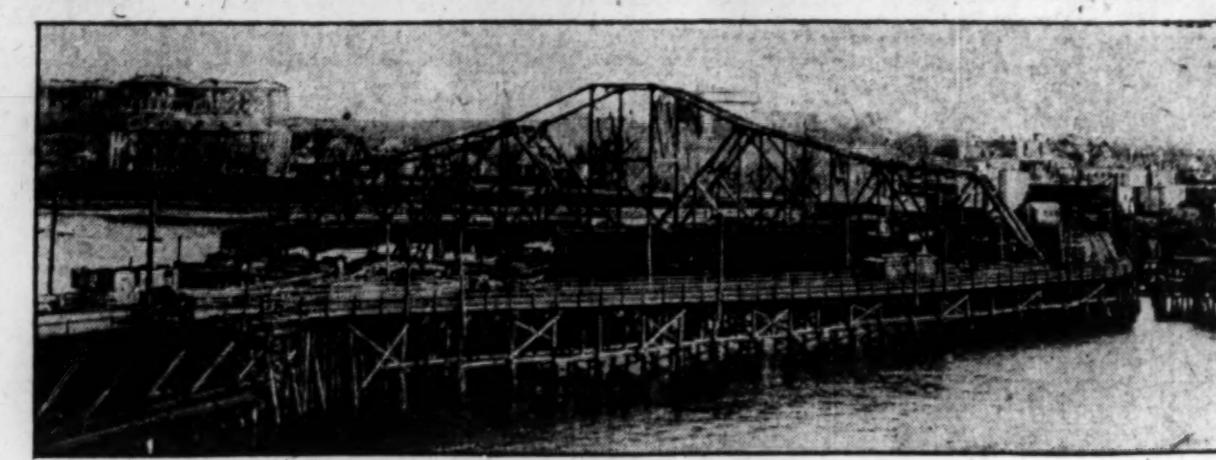
The Williams amendment to the bill giving cities original jurisdiction and concurrent jurisdiction with county commissioners over highways, county roads and bridges, and that it shall affect previous provisions of law, was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned to 2 o'clock on Monday.

SHOE MEN PLAN TARIFF TALK

Representatives of trade journals and members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association will confer with the tariff and executive committees of the organization at 166 Essex street tomorrow over the shoe and leather clauses in the new tariff.

STEEL SPAN LINK FOR INTERCITY WATERWAYS



Temporary structure in foreground will soon be superseded by modern one

SUCCESSFUL TEST IS GIVEN TO NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE

Following the successful test of the 1400-ton draw span of the new Chelsea-Charlestown bridge over the Mystic river Thursday afternoon, when the electric motors which had been connected by a temporary electric installation swung the draw precisely into place, the work of constructing the approaches to the draw span on either side will soon be under way, and within a month the bridge is expected to be open for traffic.

The draw is 363 feet long and 60 feet wide. During its construction traffic has been diverted over a temporary wooden bridge erected at a cost of \$45,000. F. H. Fay says that the bridge will be completed well within the appropriation of \$424,000, which was made for the work.

CAMPAIGN BEGUN FOR PRESIDENCY OF THE D. A. R.

WASHINGTON—Three candidates began their campaign for the office of president-general of the D. A. R. with the arrival Thursday of delegates to the twenty-second continental congress of the society, which opens April 14.

Mrs. Charles B. Ryan of Tennessee, Mrs. John M. Horton of Buffalo and Mrs. William C. Story of New York are in the field to succeed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Two vacancies in the list of 13 honorary vice-presidents-general will be filled, besides the offices on the regular ticket.

On Saturday the national board of management will meet and a reception will be held.

GOVERNOR WORKS FOR FREE TUNNEL

Governor Foss is considering a method which will be legal and proper for abolishing East Boston tunnel tolls and is expected to send to the Legislature next week a message containing such recommendations. The Governor has conferred with Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and it is said a solution to the problem can be found.

One method receiving consideration is legislation for a referendum to the voters of Boston, authorizing the mayor and the city council to recall the original tunnel bond issue of \$3,300,000 and to refund the debt by an issue in which the city itself will guarantee the interest.

The present bonds bear the agreement that the toll charges shall be pledged to meet the interest and sinking fund charges.

S. INDORE IN, DEEPLY LOADED

The British steamship Indore, heavily laden, came up the harbor this afternoon from Hamburg in command of Captain G. Wigdahl, under charter by the Hamburg-American line. Adverse conditions were encountered.

No berth was available for the craft to tie up to and there was considerable delay before the steamship Francisco was moved so that the Indore could push up ahead of her and make fast to Mystic dock, Charlestown. The 8000-ton, by weight, cargo will be discharged at once at Mystic. The Indore was a day late, having left the German port March 27.

TODAY'S MONITOR AND EVERY ONE OF ITS ISSUES ARE WORTHY OF A PLACE IN ANY HOME. PERHAPS YOU KNOW WHERE THIS ISSUE WOULD BE ESPECIALLY HELPFUL OR INTERESTING. WHY NOT START IT ALONG?

RECORD COLLECTION TAKEN BY ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS

Sum of \$75,000 Is Subscribed in London by Enthusiastic Audience Which Hears Arguments Delivered in Favor of the Formation of Male Militant Party

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The meeting of suffragettes held at the Albert hall last night was crowded. Mrs. Drummond presided in the absence of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney. Miss Brackenbury and Mr. Lansbury also spoke at some length to a most enthusiastic audience. Mr. Lans-

bury urged the men to organize a male militant party.

Mrs. Drummond stated that the strongest incitement to militancy ever received was the recent trial and imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst. The best evidence that the suffragettes are determined to continue the campaign was the unprecedented collection amounting to £15,000 announced at the close of the meeting.

Regarding its result the officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are apparently unconcerned, as they are sending back hundreds of emergency operators to New York, the middle western and New England cities.

Miss Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the Woman's Trade Union League, expressed her belief that there would be no difficulty among the girls in accepting the terms that had met with the approval of their leaders and representatives of the company, and thought there would be no protests to the union regarding the importation of non-union operators.

The first group of imported workers consisting of 25 bound for Providence

(Continued on page ten, column one)

POWERS BEGIN TO BLOCKADE COAST OF MONTENEGRO

While Skutari Remains Without
Further Attack, Question of
Compensation Is Discussed

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The blockade of the Montenegro coast from Antivari to San Giovanni di Medua commenced yesterday morning. The general outlook still continues hopeful and the question of financial and territorial compensation for Montenegro is abandoned as apparently being discussed by certain powers.

Meanwhile the assault on Skutari is still postponed for various reasons, one being the difficulty of transport, owing to the wet weather. In the meantime the probability increases of the final assault never taking place.

PEACE EFFORTS MADE IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Interest in the carmen's strike centered today in the continued negotiations of the strike leaders and representatives of the International Railway Company before Mayor Fuhrmann.

Chairman William C. Rogers of the state board of mediation said there would be an investigation of the causes of strike and recommendations will be made to both sides. He called a meeting of the board for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Subpoenas will be issued today for E. G. Connette, president of the Traction Company, and members of the strikers' union. Meeting of the strikers' committee and railroad, city and state officials continued at the city hall today.

The company made its first concession by offering to reinstate the men, whether union or not. The company offered within 10 days thereafter to receive a committee of its employees and take up all grievances.

The company announced it would resume running cars on two lines before noon today. The militia patrolled the streets.

ALIEN STRIKERS PLAN BIG PARADE

HOPEDALE, Mass.—J. M. Coldwell, L. W. W. organizer and leader of the striking employees of Draper Company stated today that plans are to be made for a parade of the alien workers in the town tomorrow or Tuesday to offset an alleged attempt to drop help of this class. It is said that most of the employees in the Milford shoe factories, the granite quarries and other works are foreigners.

The motormen and conductors of the Milford & Uxbridge Street Railway Company have received notices, it is said, to carry firearms with them as long as the strike continues.

Between 150 and 160 loyal employees of Draper mills, who usually come from Hopkinton, stayed at home today on account of the attack made Thursday upon a street car by four men believed to be strike sympathizers, at which time one man was injured.

The foundry men who were locked out at the Milford iron foundry today gathered about the establishment, but there was no disorder.

NEW NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZED
CLERCURB, Tex.—Organization of the new national bank here will be perfected soon.

PHONE GIRLS VOTE IN FAVOR OF AGREEMENT

Some Slight Objection Is Voiced to Acceptance of Bonus System—Officials of Company Send Imported Help Home

GOOD FEELING SHOWN

Union Officials and Commerce Chamber Committee Receive Congratulations on Result of Peace Negotiations

Although approval of the compromise agreement is generally expressed at 7 Warrenton street today where the girls of the Boston Telephone Operators Union are voting on the acceptance of the measure still some slight objection is heard to the bonus system by which it is aversed the girls will lose the grant unless they complete two years' work.

The balloting is in three divisions, the two other taking place in Wells Memorial building this afternoon and evening.

Regarding its result the officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are apparently unconcerned, as they are sending back hundreds of emergency operators to New York, the middle western and New England cities.

The first group of imported workers

(Continued on page ten, column one)

NEW YORK MILK LAWS URGED BY GOVERNOR FOSS

Massachusetts Chief Executive Urges Message to Legislature Points Out Advantages of Methods Employed in Empire State

FARMERS TO BENEFIT

New York's method of milk production under public auspices and of milk distribution by public agencies is recommended for Massachusetts in a message sent to the Legislature this afternoon by Governor Foss. The Governor points out that this method insures a better price for the farmer and insures pure milk for the consumer.

In his message the Governor says in part: "In the present status of the milk industry in Massachusetts the farmer is undoubtedly receiving on the average a price which does not return him any direct profit. The farmer is receiving an average considerably less than one-half the price paid by the consumer."

Nicholas S. Lawless, president of Boston branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, is a candidate for delegate to the national convention. He is opposed by C. P. Hanlon, representative of the national executive committee in the East and a carrier in Somerville. Joseph E. Granahan of Braintree is alternate.

There are 14 candidates for delegate to the state convention as follows: P. J. Broderick, Hyde Park, alternate; George A. Burns, central; Patrick J. Conroy, Essex, alternate; John E. Guiney, Charlestown; Frank S. Dardis, Allston, alternate; Frank J. Haley, Allston; Andrew B. Hafferty, Everett, alternate; Orrin R. Tarr, Everett, alternate; D. F. Donlon, Brookline, alternate; Winfield L. Jacobs, Quincy, alternate; Joseph E. Granahan, Braintree; Francis G. Kane, Dorchester Center, alternate; Thomas F. Cleary, Dorchester Center; William H. Leonard, Roxbury, alternate; Daniel M. Elwin, station A; Walter C. Newell, Newton Center, alternate; J. M. Fitzgerald, Newton Center; Thomas M. Nolan, Hanover street, alternate; D. J. Gleason, Chestnut Hill; James Whitaker, central, alternate; D. J. McGilvray, central.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is planning tentatively to visit Panama in July, by which time he believes the special session will end. He will go and come on a battleship and on his return will land either at New York or Boston, and go at once to his summer home in New Hampshire.

It is said today on good authority that Chairman McCombs of the Democratic committee will accept the French ambassadorship, and that a definite announcement from him to that effect may be looked for early next week, perhaps on Monday.

The company made its first concession by offering to reinstate the men, whether union or not. The company offered within 10 days thereafter to receive a committee of its employees and take up all grievances.

The company announced it would resume running cars on two lines before noon today. The militia patrolled the streets.

N. Y. ATTORNEY IN SMUGGLING CASE

Depositions taken by the United States district attorney at New York were presented here today at the federal grand jury investigation in the Boston smuggling case by Carl Whitney, assistant United States district attorney of New York, who was the first witness. One of the depositions was that told by Kate A. Brennan, who is a defendant in the Boston case and is held under \$5000 bonds. Another was that of Mrs. Nicholas Schramm, formerly Miss Lena Bradley, a sister to Mrs. Terence Shevlin of Somerville, who is also under bonds for appearance at the investigation.

HOUSE SUSTAINS SALARY VETO

Governor Foss was sustained by the House today in his veto of the bill to increase the salary of Thomas J. Gorham, messenger of the municipal court of the city of Boston, by a vote on roll call of 68 to 12.

The committee on public health reported to the House a bill providing that the salary of Gorham be increased to \$1,000 a year.

The social welfare committee reported leave to withdraw on the bill providing for a minimum wage for employees working for the commonwealth.

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, has just issued statistics in which it is shown that in the four months ended April 1, the commonwealth received \$17,811 in inheritance tax payments. If the receipts for the other eight months continue at the same rate the total for the year will be more than \$3,500,000, a record amount compared with \$2,210,985 in the fiscal year ended Dec. 1, 1912.

Under the old collateral legacy law \$45,068 has been received since Dec. 1 of last year, while the payments under the new inheritance law were \$1,130,742.

To avoid the levy which would have been made on April 1 on the funds set aside as an inheritance tax eventually due the state, trustees of estates hastened to clear off their inheritance tax payments so that the receipts before the date were large.

Since the first legacy tax law was passed in Massachusetts, 22 years ago,

AMUNDSEN'S POLAR VESSEL, FRAM, MAY BE FIRST THROUGH CANAL

WASHINGTON—Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, received authority today to select the vessel to which the honor of first passing through the canal will fall. It is said he will select the *Fram*, the ship on which Captain Amundsen sailed to the South Pole.

Captain Amundsen has determined to pass through the canal on his coming North polar expedition. Secretary Garrison said today the war department would not interfere with any plans Colonel Goethals might make.

MANY BEQUESTS FOR CHARITIES MADE IN WILL

Charles H. Greenwood Leaves \$122,000 of \$750,000 Estate to Various Enterprises—Provides Fund for a Memorial

DONATIONS TO PUBLIC

Many public bequests are contained in the will of Charles H. Greenwood, who resided at 129 Harvard street, Dorchester, filed in the probate office today. He left about \$750,000 of which \$122,000 went to charities, including a memorial building for social and religious gatherings.

Thomas C. Batchelder is named as executor and he and Charles Ripley are made trustees. The will was executed April 5, 1910. The only next of kin are Mary J. Thayer of 174 Harvard street, Lucy Bumpus of Madison, Wis., and Charles H. Bailey of New York. The relatives receive legacies of \$97,000 and get the residuary estate.

Mr. Greenwood directs his trustees to set aside \$50,000 for the Greenwood memorial building, and requests that it be built on the easterly side of Glenway street, a part of his home estate. He directs that the building have a hall with a seating capacity for 500 people for social or religious gatherings or for the welfare of the neighborhood. The building is to be a memorial to his father, Artemas Greenwood, and especially to his mother, Sarah Greenwood.

His public bequests are: Harvard Congregational church, \$5,000; Highland Methodist church, \$5,000; and if the name of Greenwood Memorial church is taken by the Highland Methodist church, it is to receive an additional sum of \$10,000; Societies for the Protection of Animals and Children, \$500 each; Cullis Home, \$2

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Powers Want Autonomous Albania China Aiming at Reform

AUTONOMOUS ALBANIA NOW AIM OF POWERS

Slav Domination in the Balkans and Question of Sea Power in the Mediterranean Are Affected by Final Decision

INTERESTS CONFLICT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great powers are at present engaged in endeavoring to make a country of Albania. They are engaged in this not in the least for the sake of the Albanians, but partially because the political jealousies of Austria-Hungary and Italy object to the Adriatic coast becoming Slav territory, and partially because the Catholic prejudices of the same powers object to the Greek church becoming predominant in the Adriatic in preference to that of Rome.

The question of northern Albania affects chiefly Montenegro and Servia; the question of southern Albania chiefly affects Greece. Beyond these countries, however, these questions have a general bearing upon European politics. They affect the question of sea power in the Mediterranean, and they also affect the question of Slav domination in the Balkans. The first question affects France and the United Kingdom as much as it affects Austria-Hungary and Italy and Austria-Hungary and Italy are not any more affected by the latter question than are Russia and the Balkan states.

If Albania is to be set up as an autonomous country, some power or powers will be sure to attempt to obtain a predominant interest in its government. The two countries most likely to do this are Austria-Hungary and Italy, and it is not impossible that before they have done with the matter they will quarrel between themselves.

Powers Would Have Claims

Austria-Hungary would almost inevitably assert its claim on account of the protectorate which it has or less nominally exercised for centuries over the Catholic Albanians. Italy would rest its claim upon the blood relationship between the two people. Both of them would really have at heart the control of the Albanian littoral along the Adriatic with the immense influence it was bound to exert over the sea power in the Mediterranean. It is for this reason that they are determined to prevent Greece, if possible, from establishing her claim to Valona, and it is for

INCIDENT IN REGENTS PARK PARADE



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Colonel Seely talking with the "Pearly King" and family at annual van horse parade

the same reason that they object to Skutari becoming Montenegrin.

It is, of course, common knowledge in Europe that Austria-Hungary has an additional motive. For centuries she has indulged in a desire to obtain an Aegean port, and that port has, of course, always been Saloniaka. She finds herself suddenly forestalled in that effort by a minor power. She has not for this reason given up the idea, and she wishes to retain Albania, an autonomous province dominated by her influence, as an important step towards re-opening the road to the Aegean.

Her fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that Albania is obviously not a state geographically. It is a collection of people varying in blood, custom and religion, always in passionate antagonism, village to village, and valley to valley. It is impossible to describe Albania as a country any more than it would have been to describe the Highlands as a country. There is, indeed, a strong likeness, which has often been drawn attention to in the Monitor columns, between the clansmen of the '45 and the Albanians of today. Pitt, the man who really solved the Highland question, never dreamed of solving it by creating a sort of republic of Campbells, Stewarts and Macdonalds. He solved it, not by separating the Highlanders from the Lowlanders, but by welding the Highlands firmly into Great Britain as an integral portion of it.

Villagers Rear Flocks

Austria-Hungary and Italy, for purely selfish ends, are taking the opposite course. The Malissori, or Highlanders of northern Albania, live in villages in a country of inaccessible mountains, devoid of roads and practically without towns. Their only industry is the rearing of flocks of sheep and goats, unless the allied effort by which one village is always on the lookout to steal the sheep and goats of another village, very much after the manner of the Campbells and the Stewarts, is to be seriously regarded as industry.

These villagers are either Catholic or they are Muhammadan. Only in such towns as Skutari can the two meet, as has the question of the Serbian and Montenegrin frontier in northern Albania. If it is settled in the same way, all mistakes of the treaty of Berlin will have been repeated, and the selfishness of the great powers will have once more set up artificial boundaries, not for the sake of the people interested but for the conservation of their own exterior designs. The seeds of a new Balkan war will have been sown by Count Berchtold and Signor Giolitti in the foreign office in London as successfully as they were sown by Count Andras and Lord Beaconsfield in the Radziwill palace in Berlin.

NAME COMMISSION TO MARK FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The commission, provision for the formation of which is made in the Franco-Spanish treaty of Nov. 28, 1912, has been appointed by the governments of Spain and France. The commission, which has for its object the delimitation of the frontier between the French and Spanish zones in Morocco, will consist of officers from the French and Spanish North African armies. The task of the commission includes the settlement of several points of a difficult nature.

Plan Will Not Solve

For centuries the inhabitants of what is called Albania have lived very much as the Scottish clans lived, fighting each other, stealing from each other, and occasionally uniting against a common foe. Whatever arrangement is therefore made will be an arrangement by which certain districts fall under the domination of

London Costers Enjoy a Holiday at Kensal Rise

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The London costers probably enjoy their Easter more keenly than more well-to-do people who are able to go farther afield for their holiday. On Good Friday the costers gathered with their "donkeys" at Kensal Rise, where the annual races in which the costers race against each other with their donkeys and carts, were run. There is no question that this annual costers' "Derby" provides as much excitement and much more amusement than the real Derby for those who take part in the races as well as for those who merely look on.

The costers, with their clothes sewn with pearl buttons, present a most picturesque appearance. At the annual van horse parade held in Regents park during Easter the "Pearly King," who has more pearl buttons on his clothes than any other coster, was presented to Colonel Seely, secretary for war, who gave him and each member of his family a two-shilling apiece.

WOMAN'S RIGHT QUESTION MAKES STIR IN ITALY

Rejection of Candidate for State Employment Brings Movement to the Government's Attention

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—Feminism has taken even less root in Italy than it has in France. Electoral franchise for women has few earnest advocates among the upper classes of Italian society, and some eminent Italian statesmen, such as Signor Sonnino, the former president of the council, Signor N. Luzzatti, M. Bisolati and some others, are staunch supporters of the idea.

The position of women in Italy and other Latin countries is still far inferior to that of the men, and the masses of the people are instinctively averse to any reform in this direction. The general backwardness of the country, including that of its administrators, in the recognition of the equality of the sexes is shown in the incident which occurred at the competition for the position of engraver to the mint. Among the competitors was the Signor Lancelot Croce, who had successfully passed the first test, and was preparing for the second, when she was notified that it was useless for her to continue in the competition since she was debarred from obtaining the position because of her sex. Her work was also refused a place in the exhibition of the competitors' work which took place at the close of the examination.

A protest was immediately lodged with the authorities by the Italian Women's Council and a question on the subject was asked in the Chamber by the deputy Marquis Lucifero. The matter has been placed before the council of state for judgment, it being fully realized that it is of the greatest importance to the cause of women in Italy that the government should from the very first adopt a fair and open attitude with regard to it. The mint competition incident may have a very opposite effect on the feminist movement in the country than is anticipated by its enemies, since it will serve to bring the whole question before the notice of the public.

JAPANESE TRADE RETURNS REPORT LARGER VOLUME

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan.—The foreign trade returns for January show a total turnover of yen 100,282,347, as against yen 77,666,139 in January last year. Exports total yen 99,994,148, being an increase of yen 14,519,293, of which cotton yarns were responsible for yen 4,893,915, raw silk for yen 1,564,416, copper for yen 1,056,066, and cotton cloth for yen 934,472. Imports totaled yen 54,288,199, being an increase of yen 8,096,913, of which petroleum represented yen 1,090,337, machinery yen 754,882, miscellaneous manufacturers yen 933,918, worsted yarns yen 776,334, oilcake yen 1,005,473, raw and ginned cotton yen 2,852,903, sugar yen 2,838,310, and rice yen 1,705,926. The excess of imports over exports was yen 8,294,051. The excess of exports over imports during the same period was yen 1,863,502.

COSTERS PROUD OF THEIR CARTS



(Copyright by Central News)

Amusing event which figured in annual program held at Kensal Rise during Easter

ORLEANIST PRINCE ASSERTS TRIP IS JUST FOR STUDY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—For some little time statements have appeared in the European press that the Duke de Montpensier, an Orleanist prince, had designs on Albania. It was asserted that the prince intended to land troops in that country and proclaim himself its ruler.

The *Giornale d'Italia* publishes an interview with the duke which took place on the latter's yacht *Mekong* at Brindisi. The duke declared that his intention in making a tour in Mediterranean waters was for educational purposes only, and that he had no intention of visiting Albania. He felt an interest in the country but protested against the reports which attributed to him the intention of landing with an army in that country. The correspondent of the *Giornale* subsequently visited the yacht, in company with the duke who wished to point out the absence of all arms and ammunition with the exception of one machine gun and a Maxim on deck.

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WARD'S

French Ministry Called Conciliatory and Broad in Scope

NEW CABINET IN FRANCE HAS WIDER SCOPE

Conciliation Goal Prominent in Barthou Ministry, Which Includes Novel Element in Union Republican President

POLICY IS SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The ministerial crisis has been quickly relieved for M. Barthou has succeeded in forming a cabinet which inspires confidence. The explosion in the Senate on the occasion of the rejection of the reform bill, which was in fact the rejection of the principle of representation of minorities, although at first seemingly disastrous in its effect, has nevertheless greatly cleared the air.

It may be regarded as the aftermath of the recent presidential election, for the accumulated disappointments which centralized round that question were certain to find some point of escape which eventually came at a time and in a manner most inconvenient to the government and to the country at large. Electoral reform is, however, a necessity sooner or later and in spite of the recent action in the Senate it is bound to again largely occupy the attention of the new ministry, and in fact of every ministry until it is definitely settled.

When M. Barthou accepted the invitation of the President of the republic to form a new cabinet he by no means discounted the general difficulties of the situation and especially the extreme tension between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Many people regarded the latter as an almost insurmountable deadlock and one which could only be terminated by dissolving Parliament itself and appealing to the country.

Premier Sets Out Plans

In spite of these conditions M. Barthou did not hesitate to outline very definitely the leading ideas of his policy, and he said he hoped to get together a cabinet that would result in the conciliation and union of the Republican party. In accordance with the announcement already cabled to the Monitor the new premier boldly declared that the two main questions upon which there must be some principle of agreement between himself and his new colleagues were electoral reform and the new military service bill.

He said that with regard to the former it would be necessary to ask the Senate commission to make a serious effort and accept as a principle the representation of minorities. This once accomplished the manner of giving effect to the same could be arrived at by a spirit of conciliation and compromise. With regard to the second point, he said he could not possibly accept office unless he was absolutely assured of the full support of all members of the new cabinet to the three-years military service scheme, and that his main hope of success lay in the idea of Republican union and concord.

New Influence Seen

M. Barthou sought to give effect to these ideas by extending the eligibility of members beyond the confines of the orthodox majority, thereby permitting the inclusion of men of wider political influence. He also had in view the idea of constituting under the present regime a ministry which, while representing Republican union, should be less restricted to the Radical and Radical Socialist groups. This idea has found expression in the inclusion in the new cabinet of the president of the group known as "Union Républicaine de la Chambre." The latter has up to the present time never been directly represented in any ministry and consequently it is a departure which will bring to the cabinet an entirely new influence.

The new ministry is as follows:

Ministers:
President of the council and education—Louis Barthou, deputy.
Justice—Ratier, senator.
Foreign affairs—Stephen Pichon, senator.

Interior—Klotz, deputy.
War—Etienne, deputy.

Navy—Pierre Baudin, senator.
Finances—Ch. Dumont, deputy.

Public works—J. Thierry, deputy.

Agriculture—Clement, deputy.

Post and telegraph—Masce, deputy.

Colonies—Jean Morel, senator.

Labor—Henry Cheran, deputy.

Under secretaries of state:

Interior—Paul Morel, deputy.

Finances—Bourley, deputy.

Fines arts—Leon Berard, deputy.

Merchant marine—De Monzie, deputy.

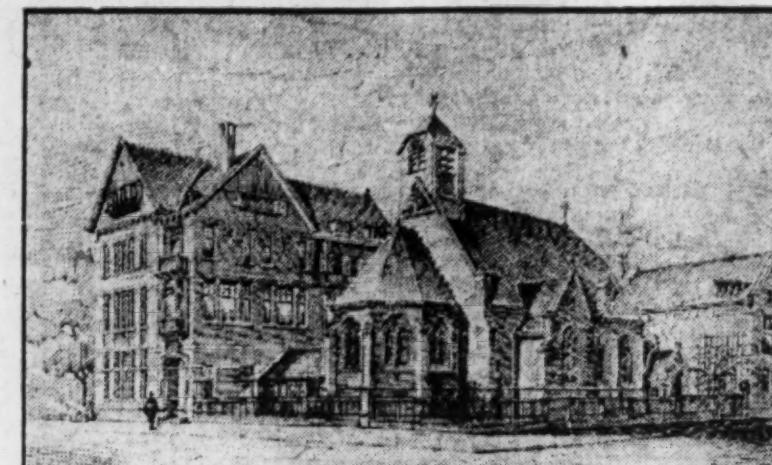
Business Men Pleased

The last office is an entirely new one and has given much satisfaction to the commercial world. The new ministry includes 12 deputies and four senators, the greater majority of whom have had previous ministerial experience. It comprises four Radicals, four Radical Socialists, three members of the Democratic Left of the Senate, four members of the Democratic Alliance (Republican Left) and one Republican Socialist.

Eight of the members were also in the late cabinet while three have not had previous cabinet experience. The new cabinet fully recognizes the fact that only by means of conciliation can it hope to accomplish the special work that will develop upon it.

This point is clearly indicated by the

ENGLISH CHURCH AND SAILORS' HOME BUILDING IN DUTCH CITY



(Reproduced by permission of J. Verheul, Dzn, architect of the buildings)
Drawing of Episcopal church with adjoining Seamen's Institute, at Rotterdam in Holland

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—A new English Episcopal church with an adjoining seamen's institute will be built in Rotterdam, Holland, as the old church St. Marys, which has been in use till now, is in need of extensive and costly repairs, and is situated too far from the docks to be convenient for the English seamen. The church is being built by the Colonial and Continental church

inclusion in the cabinet of M. Thierry, who is the new minister of public works. The latter is a man of strong individuality, and undoubtedly wields a powerful influence in the Chamber by the sheer force of his ability, moderation and integrity. This, coupled with the fact that he is an ardent and unwavering Republican has gained him a large and sympathetic following in the Chamber, and will, it is believed, be an important factor in carrying out the spirit of conciliation with which the policy of the new premier is so strongly imbued.

GAIN NOTED IN SINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDINGS

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Visit to Mikado's Land Shows Results in Commerce and Politics

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan—According to the opinion very generally expressed, the visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Japan has been most successful, and is likely to have a far-reaching effect on both the commercial and political situation in the far east. He has had a most enthusiastic reception from the populace and from the business men, and has found Japanese statesmen at all times eager to listen to his views.

According to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's speeches on various occasions, he regards Japan as his second country. The differences, he contends, between the Chinaman and the Japanese are so infinitesimal as to be negligible; to Japan has been intrusted the guardianship of the peace of the far east; Japan and China have the same mutual interests, and China is dependent on Japan more than on any other nation for the assistance which will be necessary for the consolidation of the republic, the maintenance of the integrity of its dominions, and the development of its industries and commerce.

As between the republic and the Japanese government Dr. Sun Yat Sen can, of course, at present do little. Until the republic is recognized the efforts toward a political understanding must be postponed. His present work is to urge on Japan, unofficially, the necessity of an early recognition of the republic, and to offer Japanese business men certain valuable concessions, especially in railway building and the reorganization of the Chinese mercantile marine, in return for benevolent neutrality in political matters. The statesmen of Japan are, for the most part, far-seeing enough to realize that eventually the friendship of China will be indispensable to their country.

The first practical result of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's visit has been the formation of a syndicate for Sino-Japanese understandings. In reply to an interpellation in the Diet, Baron Makino, minister of foreign affairs, said that the Japanese government was anxiously looking for an opportunity for recognition of the Chinese republic.

In replying to an interpellation in the Diet, Baron Makino, minister of foreign affairs, said that the Japanese government was anxiously looking for an opportunity for recognition of the Chinese republic.

The ministerial declaration was followed by a brilliant speech in attack of the government by Franklin Bouillon. M. Bouillon pointed to the heterogeneous nature of the cabinet and said that it was impossible for such a cabinet to be unanimous on any point.

M. Barthou's reply was received by almost continuous protest. The vote of confidence in the government was finally carried by the small majority of 96, nearly 200 deputies refraining from voting.

SOUTH AFRICA RATIFIES
(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, So. Africa—The Union Senate have now fully ratified the mail and freight contracts, which were approved by the Union House of Assembly, on March 10. The provisional agreements have, however, been in operation since October, 1912. These agreements, which were evolved after prolonged negotiations with the Union Castle Line, involved the abolition of the system of deferred rebates in accordance with the terms of the Union Post Office Act of 1911.

INDIA SAID TO REALIZE MANUAL TRAINING NEED

Newspaper Urges Importance of Improving Skill of Craftsmen so Country May Recoup Ground Lost in the Industrial Race

A BEGINNING IS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Commenting on a recent speech by the governor of Bombay, in which his excellency emphasized the educational importance of manual labor, the Times of India says that the importance of technical education is fully realized by the government, as might be seen from their expressed determination to move the Victoria Jubilee Institute and develop it along advanced lines.

We look to the institute, continues the Bombay Journal, to do much in the future to supply men who will, in his excellency's own words, make "India adapt herself to the practicality of the west." There are some critics who will deplore the advance of education along those lines, but their esthetic teachings are so remote from reality that they need not be considered. To assume that western methods will necessarily eliminate the artistic element from the work of craftsmen who have generations of tradition behind them is one of the most persistent errors into which a narrow school of critics is in the habit of falling.

Craftsmen Considered

If India is to occupy any place among the industrial nations it will not be by blind adherence to tradition, or by devotion to precepts which are often misunderstood or misinterpreted by English writers.

Many of the hereditary craftsmen in India have an amazing skill, but if they today occupy a less important place in the country than was formerly the case, the reason is that they have not advanced with the rest of India, and their defective training prevents them from making that advance.

It is the object of the government to provide educational facilities that will remove that reproach, and so make it possible for India to make up for lost ground in the industrial race. It is for the present generation to determine, concludes the Times of India, whether full use is to be made of this great opportunity.

School Policy Shown

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—When King George visited Calcutta at the end of 1911, he expressed a wish, when replying to the address from the Calcutta University that "network of schools and colleges" might be spread over the land, and the government of India has just issued a resolution indicating the steps which it is proposed to take in order to give effect to the policy voiced by the King-Emperor. The question of the expenditure to be incurred is not discussed in the resolution, but some indication of the magnitude of the movement to be taken in the summer months of the year 1912, is given in the fact that the government hopes to see in the not distant future 91,000 public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and double the 4,250,000 pupils now receiving instruction.

Problems Encountered
The question of schools for girls is a more difficult one to deal with, for at present there are only 804,063 pupils, and any increase in this number is more a question of social development than the provision of schools, although the resolution deals with the general lines on which the schools should be run in order to popularize them. In the higher branches of education the government is prepared to sanction universities, under certain conditions, at Aligart and Benares and they also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna, and Nagpur. The carrying out of the program will, of course, entail considerable time, but the intentions of the government are generally approved, and the sound views expressed in the resolution on the practical nature of the knowledge to be imparted in the primary schools for both boys and girls will win many adherents to the cause of the education of Indians.

INDIAN SURPLUS BEING ALLOTTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian budget for the year 1912-13 declares a year of remarkable prosperity and shows a surplus of over seven and a half million pounds, largely due to the increased receipts for the railways, and also to the opium trade dying out more slowly than was anticipated. Much of the surplus has already been dealt with, but nearly half remains to be distributed, and the majority of this will go to education and urban sanitation, the balance being given to provincial governments for their development. The rapid expansion of trade which has of late overtaken the capacity of the railways, is being recognized in twelve million pounds being apportioned to railways in 1913-1914 against nine million in 1912-1913.

GRAVING DOCK FOR DURBAN MAY HAVE LOW COST

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, S. Africa—The long talked of graving dock for Durban is at last to come into being. The proposal put forward by the administration is to build the dock in two portions at a cost of £450,000, each section to measure respectively 700 feet and 300 feet in length.

The site on Cato's creek lends itself to the building of a dock as no excavating is required. To this circumstance the fact that the cost is so low when compared with Selborne dock at Simon's Town, which cost two million sterling, is due. The latter was literally hewn from the solid rock and entailed an immense amount of labor.

BRITISH ARMY WELL HORSED SAYS DIRECTOR OF REMOUNTS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Feeding time in the horse lines of British cavalry camp, with tents in the rear

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Ever since the advent of the automobile the probable effect on the horse markets of the world has been a subject for discussion. It would seem that although the motor vehicle has been largely adopted for use as cabs, vans, and trolleys, and that there has consequently been a diminution in the trade done in horses of this particular class, the demand for saddle horses has not been affected to the same extent.

The remount question has, nevertheless, been more seriously considered by war departments in view of the possible decrease in the supply of horses in the future. For even a small army a very considerable number of horses is required. In the case of England about 80 per cent of the horses needed for the cavalry and artillery come from Ireland, the remainder being provided by the north of England.

Mr. Tennant, under-secretary of state for war, gave some interesting information on this subject when speaking on the army estimates in the House of Commons recently. He pointed out that, irrespective of the 140,000 horses that would immediately be required for mobilization purposes, and which it is presumed are available under the scheme which provides for a reserve of horses, the government requires 3000 horses annually as remounts. These horses are

SWISS SEEK TO STOP GOTTHARD CONVENTION

Great Gathering Held in Berne

Deeply in Earnest Against the Proposed Ratification

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The protest meetings which have been organized by the people throughout the country against the ratification by Switzerland of the Gotthard convention culminated recently in a mass meeting which was held in Berne.

The meeting took place on the Sunday before the discussion on the convention was opened in the federal council and was attended by 15,000 voters and delegates from many parts of the country. The meeting was addressed by 112 speakers from French, German and Italian Switzerland and a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the convention, and bringing before the federal council in the name of Swiss independence and dignity, the undesirability of ratifying it. In the Bundesplatz 30,000 men assembled before the Parliament buildings and sang the national anthem, "Mein Schweizland" with bared heads.

The great earnestness of the people and the orderliness and dignity of their protest impressed the onlooker with the fact that their opposition to the convention is based on a deep concern for the welfare and independence of their country.

LIBRARIAN FOR PEACE TEMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—The direction of the Carnegie foundation has appointed Albert Rolin, professor of international law at Ghent, and secretary of the "Institution de Droit International," director of the library of the Temple of Peace.

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FRENCH PARTY TO MAKE RESEARCHES IN ARCTIC REGION

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—When King George visited Calcutta at the end of 1911, he expressed a wish, when replying to the address from the Calcutta University that "network of schools and colleges" might be spread over the land, and the government of India has just issued a resolution indicating the steps which it is proposed to take in order to give effect to the policy voiced by the King-Emperor. The question of the expenditure to be incurred is not discussed in the resolution, but some indication of the magnitude of the movement to be taken in the summer months of the year 1912, is given in the fact that the government hopes to see in the not distant future 91,000 public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and double the 4,250,000 pupils now receiving instruction.

M. de Payer, the organizer of the present expedition, is a member of the Geographical Society, and has devoted many years to fitting himself for his task. The expedition proposes starting from Le Havre, in a vessel specially provided by the government, for the Francis Joseph archipelago, where a basis will be established. The vessel will then return to Europe. During the winter months the expedition will be occupied with the taking of meteorological and astronomical observations.

In the summer months some of the members of the party will push their investigations in a northeasterly direction, whilst others will set out in a boat to carry on hydrographical and topographical work among the unexplored islands of the archipelago. At a fixed date the parties will regain their base and will be called for by the vessel on which the expedition made its outward voyage.

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News from the Campus and the Classroom

OREGON PLANS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

To Commemorate Admission of State to Union Fifth Conference Is to Be Held at the University of Oregon

EFFICIENCY IS TOPIC

EUGENE, Ore.—In commemoration of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state, the fifth annual commonwealth conference will be held at the University of Oregon on May 16 and 17.

Efficiency is the text for this year's conference. Prof. F. G. Young, head of the department of economics, who is in charge of the arrangements, is listing as speakers men who have made records for efficiency in the management of municipal, school district, county and state affairs, as well as other eminent authorities in these subjects.

The commonwealth conferences held annually by the university have made a name for themselves, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of public officials, who will take part in the programs and discussions and profit by the exchange and experiences among themselves with the various experts who will attend.

Besides problems of administration, the general topic of "efficiency" will be interpreted to cover the following subjects, which will be exhaustively discussed: "The Preparation of Oregon Women for the Best Service in Constructive Civic Betterment; Cooperation in Business Organization, and the Public School System."

The girls of the university Y. W. C. A. got out an issue of the Emerald, the student newspaper, last week. The results of their work was declared by the department of journalism the best single number of the Emerald issued this year.

At the annual banquet of the university Y. M. C. A., at Eugene, officers were elected and plans made for next year.

The officers elected are: John Black of Portland, president; Vernon T. Motschenbacher of Klamath Falls, vice-president; Walter Dinn of Eugene, treasurer, and Bert Lombard of Eugene, secretary.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Elections to the editorial board of the Wesleyan class are as follows: Arthur C. Eaton, Westfield, Mass.; Albert L. Prince, Chelsea, Mass.; Harold A. Richmond, Norwalk, Conn., and Charles F. Stanley, Middletown. The board has been organized for the coming year by the election of James B. Hasselman '14 of Indianapolis, Ind., as editor-in-chief, and Ralph O. Dunlap '14 of Fruitland, Md., as managing editor.

The newly elected officers of the Y. M. C. A. are as follows: President, W. G. Chantler '14 of Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, J. L. Rowell '14 of Manchester, N. H.; recording secretary, C. M. Day '14 of Newark, N. J.; treasurer, H. R. Willoughby '15 of North Havenhill, N. H. Weekly talks are to be given during the next two months on "Choosing a Vocation."

The non-fraternity men in the sophomore class entertained the other members of the class at a social in Fisk hall Monday evening. This is the first time the non-fraternity men have acted as hosts.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke College has opened for its spring term. Last Saturday evening Dr. Walter E. Fernald addressed the meeting of the chapter of college settlements. Tuesday evening the freshman recital was given in the gymnasium.

Wednesday evening Col. Darwin C. Pavey lectured to the college on the subject, "An Evening with Dickens." Thursday evening a recital was given in the music building by Miss Dale of the music department, assisted by Mr. Tucker and Miss Frances Woods '14.

Dr. Elizabeth Rebecca Laird of the physics department was recently awarded the Sarah Berliner fellowship of \$1000, the largest endowed fellowship offered to women in the United States.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Charles Hovey Pepper, of the Colby College class of 1889, has just presented to the college a fine art collection of 79 pictures. This comprises 50 prints in colors of original paintings, 19 carbon photographs, and 10 engravings, most of which were imported from London and Paris.

The college opened for the spring term Thursday.

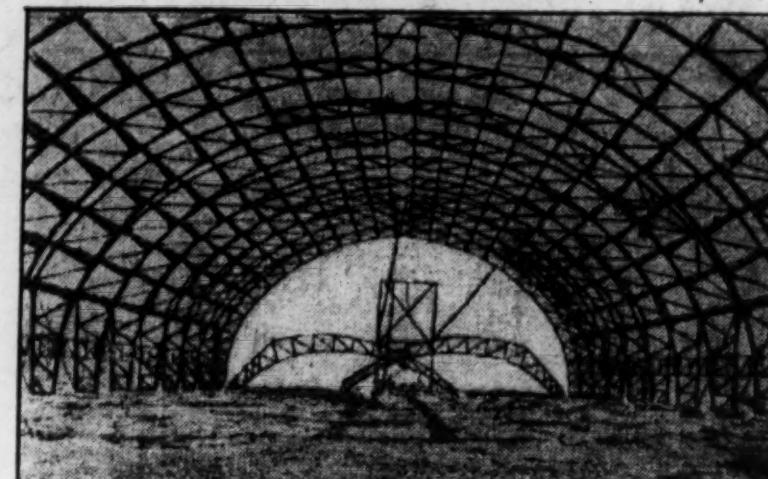
During the recess the Colby musical clubs played at Livermore Falls, Portland, Milo, Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, and Houlton.

UNION COLLEGE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union College is to have a new \$50,000 building and a \$50,000 endowment for a professorship in political science. The building is to be devoted to the subjects of history, politics and literature. Both of these gifts are to be a memorial to the John Bigelow, an alumnus of Union in the class of 1833.

Recently ground was broken for the new \$100,000 gymnasium at Union. The gymnasium will be completed at the latest in 10 months.

FRAMEWORK OF ILLINOIS ARMORY



Erection of new \$300,000 structure on campus of Illinois University is advancing rapidly

This is double the size of the ordinary national guard regiment.

PHILIPS EXETER ACADEMY

URBANA, Ill.—Progress is being made in the erection of the new armory for the University of Illinois and it has been found necessary to ask for an increased appropriation of \$50,000 to be used for heating and lighting the building. This brings the total appropriation to \$300,000.

The cadet regiment of the university is claimed to be the largest in the country. At the end of the first semester of the academic year 1912-13 it had enrolled 1523 men who actually drilled.

OVERLIN RECEIVES \$422,599 IN GIFTS DURING PAST YEAR

OVERLIN, O.—Gifts to the amount of \$422,599 for endowment, new buildings and additional equipment have been made to Oberlin College during the past year according to the report of Treasurer Severance. The largest items include: \$100,000 from an anonymous donor, one half of which is to endow a chair in the theological seminary and one half to endow a seminary employment fund, and \$124,708, the payment on the pledge to the general education board, for the completion of the recent half million fund.

Prof. M. M. Metcalf, head of the de-

partment of zoology has been granted leave of absence for the second semester for travel and scientific research in California.

The Oberlin Civic Club, which has received a charter from the Intercollegiate Civic League of America, is organizing for the purpose of stimulating discussion among the men of the institution on questions of local, state and national importance along the lines of good government and politics. The club plans to make a social survey of the village with the view among other things to improve the financial administration.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At Syracuse University the twelfth session of the summer school will open July 7, and will close Aug. 15. Sixty-eight college graduates were in attendance at the last session.

Tambourine and Bones Musical Society has been invited to stage a minstrel show at the industrial exposition, which will be held in the Arena April 21-26.

The annual concert of the woman's glee and instrumental clubs was given Wednesday.

The departments of mineralogy and geology have completed arrangements for special work on the Vermont geological survey during the early part of the summer. The work will be in charge of Prof. C. H. Richardson.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—Arrangements are now nearly complete for the annual military hop to be given at the University of Maine on the evening of April 25.

Through the generosity of Louis C. Southard of Boston, the law library has been presented with a set of the special twenty fifth anniversary edition of the "Harvard Law Review," containing 25 volumes and index.

A conference of preparatory school principals is being held this week at the university, with the president and deans of the University of Maine, for the purpose of discussing important subjects concerning the relations of the preparatory schools and the university.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Miss Lucine Finch recently gave a recital of southern songs and stories at Smith College. The recital was given under the auspices of the Southern Club to raise money for a scholarship for southern girls.

President Burton announced recently that \$774,604 of the \$1,000,000 fund, which the college is trying to raise, is now in hand, either in actual money or in pledges.

With the opening of another college year the use of the old gymnasium is to be abandoned and all gymnastic work is to be done in the alumnae gymnasium.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute opened on Monday following the annual spring recess of one week. According to the new plan this year the semi-annual examinations for making up conditions were held Saturday instead of the Saturday following the April recess, as has been the custom in previous years.

"Man Proposes" is the title of the production which the dramatic club will present this evening in Worcester theater. An inter-fraternity assembly will be held tomorrow evening in Terpsichorean hall under the auspices of the eight different fraternities connected with the institute.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Regular work was resumed at Vassar College on Wednesday, after the 10 days spring vacation.

On Wednesday afternoon Prof. W. E. Hammond of Mt. Holyoke College gave an organ recital in the college chapel.

Miss Elizabeth F. White, Vassar '10, of the Bancroft school, New Jersey, spoke to the class in applied psychology, Wednesday.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FINANCE MEN

NEW YORK—Charles W. Gerstenberg, secretary of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University has announced the establishment of a scholarship in welfare work. The scholarship is the gift of William E. Nazro of Plymouth, Mass., and will be awarded to that student who hands in the best essay on the subject, "The Humanitarian Employer."

The essay will be expected to deal with the subject as it relates either to the large or the small employer and must take up in all its phases the moral obligation of the employer to provide proper conditions of employment.

Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of the university, announced this week a series of six lectures on the subject of "Buddhism," to be delivered in the university building on Washington square by the Rev. August Karl Reischauer, professor of philosophy in Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, Japan, beginning Monday.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—The debate, which was to have been held last Friday in Baltimore at the University of Pennsylvania between Zelosophic Society and Johns Hopkins University, will be held today.

The Zelosophic debaters will defend the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that, constitutionality waived, compulsory arbitration be established to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees in the United States."

The team consists of the following men: J. B. Brosius, Wh. '15; captain; F. L. Pinola, Law '15, and W. C. Ball.

"The Topsy Topsy World," the first annual play of the Circulo Italiano of the university, will be given at the Mercantile hall, Broad, above Master street, on Monday.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Former Governor Hadley of Missouri will be the honor guest and principal speaker at the annual founder's day exercises on April 24 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The appointment of Dr. Mary Bidwell Breed to the deanship of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women has just been announced.

Word has been received from Washington that the government will erect at once, on the site adjoining the institute, several large buildings as a permanent experiment station for the United States Bureau of mines.

In the second song contest for this year the jury awarded as follows: First prize (\$50) to James R. Sprague and Walter R. Toerge, second prize to James R. Sprague and Zoel L. Parenteau.

RUTGERS COLLEGE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Junior week was observed at Rutgers College last week, and was a brilliant success. On Thursday evening the dramatic club presented the farce, "The Friends of His Youth" at the opera house, and on Friday evening the junior promenade was held in Ballantine gymnasium, which was decorated in pink, blue and white. On Saturday the various fraternities gave socials and held their house parties.

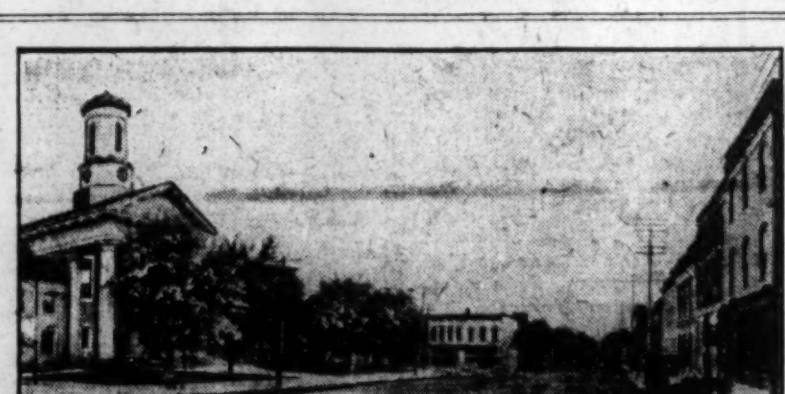
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College summer session bulletin, of which 12,000 copies are being printed, announces many cultural opportunities, including musical entertainments, public readings and lectures. These promise to make this the most successful session ever held. In expectation of the increased attendance it has been decided to offer board at the Commons at \$6 a week. The session will begin July 7 and close Aug. 16.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Under recent date Bates College has received a commemorative gift of \$10,000 that will henceforth associate with its work the name of Capt. John Bertram, a resident of Salem, Mass.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS



Courthouse on Main street, Richmond, Ky.

BROWN STUDENTS ARRANGE DEBATE FOR HICKS PRIZE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The subject for the annual Hicks prize debate between the members of the sophomore and junior classes at Brown University which will be held May 13 has been announced by the committee of arrangements, consisting of Professors H. B. Huntington, J. C. Dunning and A. H. Jones. The question for discussion is as follows:

Resolved: That the present Congress should pass a bill providing for the independence of the Philippines before the year 1920. The preliminary trials for the teams will be held April 16.

In order to increase the efficiency of the Brown Union in its relation to the alumni and faculty of the university, a series of alumni and faculty nights has been planned for the remainder of the year.

The university glee and mandolin clubs are at the present time making the most extensive trip they have ever taken. The tour will extend as far west as Ohio and as far north as Vermont. Concerts will be given in eight cities in New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and the clubs will be gone from college for two weeks.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Subjects for the class of 1883 English prize for freshmen at Princeton University taking the civil engineering course, have been announced. The prize is the annual interest of \$1000. The topics include, "Commercial Architecture in New York," "Railway Passenger Terminals," "President Wilson's Use of Federal Department for Engineering Relief," "Description of a Successful Manufacturing Plant With Which You Are Familiar," "Some Great Engineering Feat of Recent Times," "Some Aspect of Labor Legislation," and "Some Aspect of the Conservation Question."

The formal organization and election of officers of the Princeton chapter of the Delta Sigma Rho took place recently in Murray-Dodge. The officers are: President, C. E. Bingham, 1913; vice-presidents, C. F. Taeusch, q. s.; P. F. Myers, 1913. Three new members were also elected—R. S. Rife, q. s.; A. S. Richardson, 1913, and A. C. Williamson. A banquet will be held on May 6.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—Prof. W. S. Ede of Ohio State University delivered an address at Ann Arbor this week before the University Classical Association, on "The Roman Ruins in Tingad, Africa." Prof. Joseph V. Denney of the university will attend the ninth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in Indianapolis today and tomorrow, where he will deliver an address on "The Value of the Classics to Students of English."

The Girls Glee Club will give its annual banquet on April 21. The officers of the club for the coming year are as follows: Leader, Miss Dorothy Ward; president, Miss Jean Romaine; business manager, Miss Nan Sarples; treasurer, Miss Mary Almack; librarian, Miss Florence Eckhart.

May 2 is the date set for the regimental hop.

The Student Dames entertain this evening at the Women's Union.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Kansas University orchestra together with the Washburn orchestra will give a concert in Lawrence May 7 and another in Topeka May 10.

Of the 523 students enrolled in the university this year about 32 per cent or nearly 800 have undergone in their time the scrutiny of the advanced standing committee.

Of this number 198 have enrolled since the opening of the fall term. This number includes those who decided to finish in a large school after first years in a small college and those who have changed from the largest universities.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—Barnard hall, the new \$175,000 women's building and dormitory at the University of Wisconsin will be completed in June.

Plans for the annual spring carnival are being perfected. The week will open on May 18 and continue to May 30. Military aquatics and athletic events comprise the program.

"The Class of 2013," a two-act comic opera, was presented by the Women's Athletic Association twice, Saturday, at Lathrop hall.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The first summer camp for farming students ever established at a west coast college will be held this summer at the Oregon Agricultural College. It is a new feature of the summer session.

Dr. Hector Macpherson, professor of economics at the college, and H. G. Starkweather, Milwaukee, of the state grange, will represent Oregon on the rural life commission of America which sails April 26 for three months tour of Europe.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO—That

President Is Firm on Sugar Tariff

(Continued from page one)

day Representative Broussard was ready to present an amendment to the sugar schedule, and it is said that four other Louisiana representatives are counted upon to vote with him against the bill if it comes up in the House with anything like the present reduction on sugar.

The Democratic caucus of the House had reached only the third schedule of the new bill at the end of Thursday's work. This deliberate progress has raised the hopes of the wool and sugar interests that they may be able to organize sufficient strength to change the bill in the caucus so that it will pass the House with at least a small duty on wool, and without the provision to make sugar free in 1916.

Representative Underwood and his associates of the ways and means committee succeeded in piloting the tariff bill through the day's debate in the House caucus without any change in its rates. Many phases of the tariff were gone into, with demands for changes in duties coming from many quarters. The greater part of the day was devoted to work on the earthenware schedule, which finally was approved after a plea from Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood for party harmony.

When the metal schedule was taken up Representative Webb of North Carolina and others tried hard to get a reduction in the rates proposed on card clothing, a material used on the machines of textile manufacturers.

Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island wanted the duty on files raised above the proposed figure.

Representative Underwood said today he thought the caucus would be almost through with the bill by Saturday night, and that he expected, from the harmonious proceedings of the caucus that the House would pass the bill before May 1.

HAWAII PROTESTS FREE SUGAR

HONOLULU.—The Star Bulletin said Thursday that a petition is being prepared, declaring that "whereas, Hawaii is commercially unable to exist under free sugar, it is allowed to withdraw from the union and resume its previous status of independence if a free sugar provision be enacted by Congress."

SUGAR COSTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—According to Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, the average cost of producing a pound of sugar in Louisiana was 4.39 cents in 1911; in 1910 it was 3.72, and in 1909 it was 3.62 cents, as shown by an investigation by the department.

A comparison of five years of Cuban and certain Louisiana factories is made to show that the yield in Cuba was 22.3 pounds per ton of cane and 16.19 in Louisiana.

PANAMA WORLD NAVAL PARADE IS URGED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—An international naval parade at the opening of the Panama canal was proposed in the House Thursday by Representative Copley in a resolution to authorize President Wilson to invite foreign nations to participate in such an event.

The resolution would direct that the battleship Oregon have the honor of heading such a parade, commemorating its historic cruise around the Horn to join the American fleet at Santiago during the war with Spain. The parade would start from Hampton Roads and pass through the canal.

To direct the government to establish and operate a line of passenger and freight steamers along the Pacific coast in connection with steamers along the Atlantic coast and with the Panama railroad was introduced by Representative Stephen of California. An appropriation of \$6,000,000 for at least six vessels is proposed.

MR. BELUE PLAYS

Presenting a program from the standard piano repertoire, Robert J. Belue gave a recital at Steinert hall Thursday evening, before an appreciative house. The works played were as follows: Bach, prelude and fugue; Beethoven, sonata op. 90; Chopin, three studies—nocturne in G minor and waltz in A flat; Schumann, "Novelette," E major; Schubert—"Night-piece" in F major; Schubert—"Tausig," "Marche Militaire."

TALE AIDS TO PROMOTE GARDENS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A free illustrated lecture, to which school pupils, teachers, parents and members of local improvement associations have been invited, will be given in the town hall tonight by Prof. O. A. Morton of Massachusetts Agricultural College. The purpose is to stimulate interest in the new Home and School Garden Club just formed.

BILL TO INITIATE AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON—A constitutional amendment providing that the Legislature of one fourth of the states may initiate amendments to the federal constitution by adopting such amendments in two successive sessions, will be introduced next week by Senator Cummins of Iowa.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE DELAYED

Telegraphic communication between Boston and the East in general, with Hot Springs, Ark., is subject to considerable delay, according to advices received today from F. W. Barth, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Boston, owing to the conditions in the inundated district.

NAVY LEAGUE'S HONOR DINNER GUEST



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)
Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy

EARLY ADVANCE TO FLAG RANK IS URGED FOR NAVY

Col. Robert M. Thompson Tells Naval League That Every Other Nation Has Taken Steps to Fit Young Men

LEGISLATION IS ASKED

WASHINGTON—An earnest appeal for legislation which will enable early promotion to flag rank in the navy was made by Col. Robert M. Thompson of Philadelphia at today's session of the Navy League. He reviewed the present system declaring that when an officer reaches the rank of admiral he was of little real use.

The admiral must be to the fleet what the captain is to the ship," declared Colonel Thompson. "As the moving power and the inspiration, he must have exacting skill gained by actual experience. One cannot learn to maneuver a fleet by studying tactics. Every maritime nation in the world except our own has learned this and has taken steps to secure young and highly qualified men and to give them the necessary experience to fit them for supreme command."

Colonel Thompson urged Congress for failing to give high rank to its naval officers, referring to the cases of Sampson, Schley and other Spanish war heroes. He cited Captain Rostron's handling of the Carpathia in the Titanic emergency as proving that young men are necessary in a crisis. He presented statistics which, he said, proved that the cost of the plan he favored was far less than had been thought.

Declaring that the United States has "a naval fleet too small and heterogeneous to meet the ends which justify its maintenance and too large to be carried as a burden or a plaything," Capt. John Hood, a member of the navy general board, addressed the league on Thursday.

Captain Hood said that not one of the 31 battleships and 24 destroyers that constituted the fighting force of 127 vessels which assembled for review in New York harbor last October was ready for war. The captain was then in command of the dreadnaught Delaware, the pennant ship of the fleet.

"Take as the basis of your naval policy," said Captain Hood, "a building program that will give us by 1925 a fleet of 48 first line battleships, with the lesser units and auxiliaries that go with them, since it is hopeless to attain that result by 1920, the date originally called for by the general board policy."

"Provide and train enough officers and men on the active list and in the reserve to fully maintain this fleet for war. Provide necessary bases and arsenals, and educate the people that no fleet is adequate for the preservation of peace which has not the readiness and strength to meet the enemy and say 'Thou shall not.' Show them its trifling cost as compared with even the smallest and successful war—our war with Spain."

An efficient navy, large and powerful enough to maintain the nation's prestige, is the policy of the new administration, as outlined by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Perry Belmont urged the creation of a national council of defense to advise Congress on military questions and pointed out that one of the planks of the Democratic convention at Baltimore declared in favor of it.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be guest of honor at the annual dinner of the league tonight. In his speech the new secretary will announce his views on the navy and it is believed he will further advocate increases in the nation's naval force. In charge of the dinner are Colonel Thompson, Henry H. Ward, Henry B. F. McFarland, Charles Henry Butler and Arthur H. Dadman, who presented the invitation to the secretary in person.

THE GOVERNMENT MAY DIRECT PACIFICS

WASHINGTON—If the United States court at St. Louis does not approve the new plan of distribution for the Pacific railroads disapproved by Attorney-General McReynolds, it is said here the federal government might take control of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merged properties by means of a receivership.

The railroads have until May 10 to present an acceptable plan for distribution. Mr. McReynolds was advised on Thursday that the railroad hopes to submit its plan to the court on April 21. The attorney-general will oppose its approval.

THE LAW FOR EXPLOSIVES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—The need for more stringent regulations governing the transportation of explosives led the interstate commerce commission to announce on Thursday that it would hold a public hearing upon the subject on May 26 in this city.

MOHAIR MAKERS IN NEW ENGLAND OBJECT TO DUTY

Manufacturers at Capital Say Adoption of Proposed Schedule Would Result in Closing Down Mills in Rhode Island

SHOE MEN IN APPEAL

WASHINGTON—Mohair manufacturers of New England are active here this week while the Democratic caucus is in progress on discussion of the tariff bill. They are protesting against the way their industry is treated in the bill, asserting that although one of their requests, separating mohair from wool in a separate schedule, was granted, it is of no value because the rest of the program was not carried out.

These manufacturers asked for protection on raw goats' hair, they say, to keep the growing industry alive in the United States, although it would keep up the price of their raw material. But the reduction in duty on yarns and tops, they say, will destroy the mohair spinning industry in the United States because unless it is high enough to keep out the superior yarns from Great Britain there might as well be no tariff on them at all.

They also say the proposed duty on mohair cloth and pile fabrics is too low to permit the business to live. Representatives here from the mohair mills in Rhode Island say that if the mohair schedule goes through as proposed they will have to shut down the mills.

A report current in congressional circles that the action placing mohair on a separate schedule from wool was the direct result of the presence on the ways and means committee of a member from one district in Texas where most of the hair in this country is raised is declared false and unjust.

It is pointed out by Representative Mahan of Connecticut that Texas has no monopoly on the growing of goat hair, that it is only one of the three great goat raising states, the other two being Oregon and Washington. The manufacturers themselves, who wanted to preserve the goat raising industry in the United States, it was said, were responsible for the change.

The House banking and currency committee will not be organized until the tariff legislation has been disposed of. Senator Owen probably will call a meeting of the Senate committee soon and outline plans for currency reform work to be considered in the present session of Congress.

THE "MESSAGE" IS MADE TO READ "ADDRESS"

WASHINGTON—In its reprinted form President Wilson's address which he read to Congress Tuesday includes the brief prologue which he wrote on the morning of its delivery.

When the communication was first prepared and copies were distributed by the government printing office, it was designated "A Message from the President of the United States to the Sixty-third Congress," but later the President decided to read the document, and conforming strictly to the dictionary meaning of the word "message" as a thing sent, the White House staff ordered it reprinted and designated as "An Address by the President of the United States to the Sixty-third Congress."

It was discovered that the records of the communication read in Congress by Washington and Adams were designated as "addresses."

MR. M'ADOO'S NEWS ORDER IS MODIFIED

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department modified Thursday his previous order by which subordinates were forbidden to give out news, except through the secretary's office.

The secretary's memorandum with reference to the giving out of news was not intended to prevent the publication of routine matters of legitimate interest to the public," said the secretary. "Heads of bureaus and chiefs of division may give to representatives of the press any ordinary news, but matter involving questions of policy or reforms in the department should be submitted to the secretary for his approval."

It is generally conceded about the Capitol that of all sections in the United States, New England will be the most severely affected by the proposed tariff. It is also generally believed, however, that the bill will be adopted and passed in its present form.

The general feeling today appears to be that the House will pass the bill promptly and with little delay, and that the Senate, with the President's efforts, will not prove as great a stumbling block as was at first supposed.

Three Senators From New England Soon to Be Elected by the People

New England senators soon to be affected by the amendment to the constitution providing for direct election of United States senators by the people.

Mr. McReynolds was advised on Thursday that the railroad hopes to submit its plan to the court on April 21. The attorney-general will oppose its approval.

THE LAW FOR EXPLOSIVES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—The need for more stringent regulations governing the transportation of explosives led the interstate commerce commission to announce on Thursday that it would hold a public hearing upon the subject on May 26 in this city.



C/B
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Has your figure the graceful, supple, youthful lines that make you proud to see your reflection in the glass?

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Among the many different C/B a la Spirite models is one which is designed especially and solely to mould your very figure into supple lines of youth. It will do this without compression, binding or discomforting you.

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Boston's Finest Corset Parlors—Fourth Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES ASKED

WASHINGTON—Four constitutional amendments were proposed in the House Thursday.

One by Representative Hobson would provide direct election of President and Vice-President; that candidates be nominated by direct primary and elected for a single term of seven years.

One by Representative Bartholdt would limit the tenure of office of the President to two terms of four years each.

Representative Kahn proposed giving Congress power to grant, project and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade-marks.

Representative Neely proposed an amendment to provide for popular election of United States district judges every six years.

Senator Gallinger may be a candidate for reelection at that time. He is undecided, he says, and will be guided by developments meantime, but he probably will run if the state is then Republican.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has introduced a bill providing for a \$50,000 addition to the Haverhill (Mass.) postoffice. He also has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue suitable badges and ribbons to regulars and volunteers who have participated in military engagements worthy of recognition.

Bertram D. Bent of Boston, is a candidate for one of the positions provided for in the bill calling for probation officers in the United States courts.

Friends of Scott I. Litchfield, clerk in the board of labor employment in the Boston navy yard, are urging his promotion to recordership of the board. His promotion has been recommended by his superiors at the navy yard, and it is thought likely here that he will get the position.

Thomas Boynton, former mayor of Everett, Mass., is here pressing his candidacy for one of the assistant's positions in the treasury department. Frank C. Richardson of Essex, Mass., is here with him.

HIGHWAY AS A LINCOLN TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON—A Lincoln memorial highway from Boston to San Francisco is proposed for a bill presented Thursday by Representative Taylor of Colorado. It would pass through New York, Washington, Springfield, Ill., and Denver, and be controlled by a highway commission, composed of the governors of all the states.

Two thirds of the cost is to be paid by the states through which it passes and one third by the federal government.

MALDEN PROGRESSIVES ENROLL

About 450 citizens of Malden enrolled as members of the Progressive party at the common council chamber, City hall, Thursday evening.

REVENUE SERVICE TO BE MADE OVER

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the internal revenue service as well as the customs service is expected to begin as soon as Col. W. H. Osborne of Greensboro, N. C., becomes commissioner of internal revenue.

Secretary McAdoo is studying customs conditions of various ports with the purpose of pursuing his policy of discrediting officials not in accord with Democratic principles.

SPECIAL BOARDS' INQUIRY SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—In the House Friday Representative Clark of Oregon asked for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the work of various commissions and make recommendations to abolish them.

Representative Lobeck asked for an investigation of the extortionate prices the government is compelled to pay for elevators in the various government buildings.

CUBA MAY REQUIRE NEW TREATY

WASHINGTON—A new reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States may be prepared following a conference Thursday between Cuban Minister Rivero and Secretary Bryan on the effect of the coming tariff revision upon the sugar and other producers of Cuba. A new treaty will be asked for, the minister said, if the tariff bill goes through as introduced by the ways and means committee.

NEW LAND IS OPENED

STOCKTON, Cal.—Water from the Stanislaus river will be turned on April 6 into the big canals of the San Joaquin and Oakdale irrigation systems, and 135,000 acres of land now dry soon will be placed in cultivation.

FEDERAL EXPERT IS DEAN

WASHINGTON—Dr. Kehidric C. Babcock, specialist in the United States bureau of education for three years, has been made dean of the collegiate department of the University of Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

OF CREPE DE CHINE AND SATIN

Graceful gown trimmed with lace

SPRING is a constant inducement to plan fashions of one sort or another and gowns such as this one are needed. In this case, the materials are crepe de chine and satin with lace trimming, but one can fancy such a gown made from a great many different fabrics, for the season is singularly replete with pretty ones. Silk and wool marquises are exquisite over satin, charmeuse could be used throughout, brocade would be pretty over plain silk, or one of the very lovely embroidered voiles could be used in combination with plain muslin.

The skirt is graceful and attractive, while, at the same time, it is simple to make. There are two pieces in the foundation and the drapery consists of two pieces, simply gathered at the upper edge and drawn down into points and weighted with tassels.

The bodice includes the little vest effect that is so much liked this season, and this vest meets the lines of the skirt to make an exceptionally good effect.

In the picture, the bodice is finished at the waist line, but it can be made with a cutaway peplum that completely transforms it, while, for daytime occasions, it can be made with high neck and long sleeves. The gown as illustrated, however, is such an attractive and such a smart one that it is likely to be accepted without question. When it is added that the making means no difficulty, it will take on increased attractions.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of lace 12 inches wide, 1/2 yard 21 inches wide for the waistcoat; the foundation skirt will require 4 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide and the drapery 2 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide.

The pattern of the bodice (7655) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FAVORITE COLORS OF SEASON

Influence of President's family on fashion

INTENSE interest aroused in the women of the nation by the present occupants of the White House has made a strong impression on the colors of the season. Manufacturers have been alert to grasp the opportunities offered, and the result is that we have three of the most popular colors of the season bearing some direct connection with the wife and daughters of the President. To rob the rainbow would seem to incur some difficulties, but from what other source could the manufacturers have received the exquisite shades of Pam-green, Nell-rose and Jess-blue?

It was a clever thought to introduce the new silk, Pam-green, on inauguration week. The color was worn by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at the inauguration ceremony, and, as the name indicates, is a beautiful shade of green which reminds one of the palm, and the first word carries the initials of the manufacturers. Although the retailers had not seen the color or did not know the name, yet when it became known that Mrs. Wilson was to wear a new shade at the inauguration ceremonies, 2000 pieces were ordered to be delivered on March 4, and it was prominently featured by stores throughout the country during that week.

"Nell-rose," which is quite the most popular color of the season, has been likened to "the outer petals of the American Beauty rose with the sunlight upon it," and as has been told in the Monitor, is the favorite color of Miss Eleanor.

APPLIQUE WORK FASCINATING

Gowns and coats adorned with it

A MONG needlewomen applique work has long been numbered among the most fascinating varieties of stichery. The modern development of the work, however, differs considerably from the manner of doing it years ago, according to a contributor to the Philadelphia *North American*.

To do applique work successfully, select materials of a soft, pliable variety for the groundwork, as well as for the design to be applied. The work need not be stretched in a frame, as it is easily handled. After deciding upon the background material and the contrasting color for the design to be applied, cut out roughly the shapes for applique, allowing a half inch or more beyond the traced lines. Baste these forms down carefully, each in its correct position, placing the work flat on the surface of a table. Use small basting stitches, following the traced outline.

Over the outline buttonhole stitch the applique in position, using a stitch one eighth of an inch long, with the heading toward the outer edge of the design. Care should be observed to keep the stitch at right angles to the outline.

When the buttonholing is completed, cut away the portion of material which extends beyond the outline. A sharp pair of manicure scissors is suitable for this purpose.

Library table runners are lovely when decorated with applique work. Measure the top of your table, allowing the cover



WAY TO MAKE FIRM EYELETS

THE FRENCH have this practical method of finishing eyelets, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion: They work the eyelet in the usual way within three stitches of the end; then they make the last three stitches very large and run the needle through them. Next, the third or last stitch is held down with the finger and the second stitch pulled, which tightens the first stitch; then, in the same way, the third stitch pulled tightens the second; and the pulling of the thread itself tightens the last one. This makes a firm eyelet, without knots or any bulkiness at all.

TRIED RECIPES

GROUND RICE PUDDING
PUT four ounces of ground rice into a saucier with one quart milk, grated rind of one-half lemon and two table-spoonfuls sugar, cook slowly for 10 minutes, add three well-beaten eggs and when the mixture is slightly cool then stir in one tablespoonful butter and two ounces preserved cherries; butter a mold, pour in mixture; bake in a slow oven for one hour; turn out, and serve with raspberry sauce. Put two tablespoonfuls raspberry jam into small saucier, add two tablespoonfuls brown sugar and one-half cupful of water. Boil these for 20 minutes, then strain. If fresh fruit is in season, one half a pint of raspberries may be used instead of the jam.

STUFFED ARTICHOKE FONDS

Heat the contents of a tin of artichoke fonds and drain off the liquor. Make a puree souffle or onion puree, or, if onions are objectionable, make a puree of green peas seasoned with a little mint, and make a pyramid of this in each artichoke fond. Pour over a little melted butter and serve in a covered dish or as a garnish to noisettes of mutton.—The Epicure.

PINEAPPLE MARMALADE

Peel, core and chop the pineapple. Weigh and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Mix well and let stand in a cold place over night. In the morning cook about half an hour, then run through a sieve. Return to stirring almost constantly for half or three quarters of an hour until a clear amber-colored paste that will be firm when cooled. Pack in small jars.

SWEETBREAD FRITTERS

Cut the remains of cooked sweet breads into dice, add a little lemon juice and paprika, dip in a thin frying batter and fry a rich brown. Garnish with parsley-chopped fine.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SALMON ESCALLOP

Take deep pudding dish, butter it well, place in alternate layers cold boiled and sliced potatoes, canned salmon and sliced raw onion. Season with salt and pepper. Cover top with rolled crackers, grated cheese and dots of butter. Pour over all one large cup milk and bake a rich brown.

SPONGE PUDDING

Mix thoroughly half cup each sugar, butter and flour, add one quart boiling milk and let get cold. Then add well beaten yolks of six eggs, whites beaten stiff, flavor. Pour in buttered tin, set in pan of water and bake 30 minutes.—San Francisco Call.

WORTH KNOWING

Soapsuds form a very valuable manure for bushes or young plants; therefore, instead of throwing them all down the drain, put some of them on your garden.

Keep the inside of your oven scrupulously clean; have the shelves, sides and door scraped down and washed with hot soda and water at least once a week.

The secret of frying fish crisp and brown without either egg or bread crumbs is to dry it well, dredge both sides with plenty of flour and plunge it into boiling fat. Be sure that the fat is boiling and have plenty of it, as upon that depends the crispness and brownness of the fish.

To keep lettuce fresh from one day to the other wet thoroughly and roll up in paper, tucking the ends in firmly to exclude the air. A paper bag, the dark tied tightly with a string, will do. Celery may be kept crisp a long time in the same way. Cabbages keep well tied in a paper bag and hung up.—Montreal Star.

FASHION BITS

Hand painted materials are very modish for evening wear.

Satin cloth is used a great deal for trimming frocks of satin.

Natty jackets of satin or figured silk matelasse give a decided air to the simple frock of silk.

The square effect is becoming more noticeable in all kinds of gowns.

Fancy cretonnes make very stylish separate vests.

A tailored shirtwaist of white silk brocade is worn with the carefully tailored suit.—Newark News.

DO NOT DESTROY BITS OF FAT

Some fit for cooking, others for soap

THE wide yellow strips of fat on a steak frequently remain on the platter at the close of the meal. Put these into small saucier reserved for the purpose (an old one will do, if it does not leak) and set in the oven.

With no care, except to turn over the fat to hasten matters a little, this will try itself out and before long a half cupful of clear beef fat will be ready to turn off. Roast beef and corned beef, the solid mass on the gravy bowl, the skinnings from the kettle, treated the same way are equally valuable.

Chicken and turkey fat, the large flakes that may be removed when the fowl is prepared, as well as the fat that rises in making broth, are also excellent, but should be kept apart from the beef.

It is surprising how these materials accumulate and the cook need never be without an excellent substitute for butter for cooking purposes, according to the Pictorial Review.

Beef drippings make excellent pie-crust, and for gingerbread and cookies are even better than butter. Cake, too, for the children, cheap and wholesome, tender though not rich, and drop cakes, come forth most appetizingly.

Potatoes and fish fried in drippings are delicious, and its use for greasing pans or in any other way as a substitute for lard is satisfactory and economical.

Poultry fat is just the thing to use in spice cakes and spice cookies, and some cooks depend upon it for the crust for

chicken pie. It comes from the oven clear and yellow, and not unlike butter, for which it is a good substitute for shortening or frying.

A covered pail may be kept under the kitchen sink into which to turn every bit of waste fat, even if discolored or crumb-filled. All the mutton and lamb fat goes into this, but scraps should be tried out in the oven, as in the case of those to be used for cooking. A bit of stale meat may taint the whole and give an unpleasant odor.

Buy a can of potash, and when you have three pounds or more of waste fat, follow the directions upon the can for making hard soap. Add a tablespoonful of ammonia and one of borax, and when done you will have several pounds of good hard white soap that will serve to wash the dishes for months, and has cost almost nothing.

Sometimes a cupful of the fat may be disposed of at once, without waiting for the quantity to accumulate, by mixing it on the spot with some of the potash—you will soon learn to guess at the quantity—adding the other ingredients, and pouring the mixture into a bowl or cup. In a few hours this turns out a hard, white piece of soap, ready for use.

It is the work of only a few minutes to supply oneself with soap; for made in this way there is no boiling to be done. Dissolving, straining and mixing are all that are required, and the good array of white soap that you are sure is clean and wholesome well repays the effort.

WHAT GIRLS CAN DO FOR GIRLS

President's daughter tells of Christian Association work

EVERY girl who starts out to do social work is embarrassed by the mere number of the choices open to her, says Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States, in Good Housekeeping. Church work, playgrounds, social centers, libraries, probation work, settlements and the Young Women's Christian Association are only a few of the great movements that offer to either the professional or the volunteer worker opportunities for constructive and permanent work. Probably no one of them has places for so many different kinds of girls as has the Young Women's Christian Association. A little stenographer once said to me, "If I were only working in a place where I could feel that I was helping to make girls happier, I wouldn't mind working twice as hard." I know that helping to sell stockings is useful and necessary, but, oh, how much I want the sense of being directly and personally of service." In the association the youngest stenographer can have this sense of being an integral part in the work of service, and there is room for innumerable different kinds of gifts and training.

Nor does it matter much where a girl lives. The work of the association, radiating from its center in New York, may be found almost everywhere. If you should enter with me the beautiful headquarters on Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue and should see how extensively and adequately they are equipped and yet with what simplicity and taste, and should be shown the auditorium and the rows of offices, it would be a revelation to you. Then perhaps you would be given a glimpse of that side of the building where 50 young

women are being trained for the leading positions in the association—of which, alas, there are over five times as many as we have women fitted to them. Finally, when you learn that though the headquarters budget is nearly \$400,000 the budget of the nation-wide association is nearer \$10,000,000, you will begin to realize the extent of the work. If you should stand at one of the upper windows and see New York lying below you, or if in the exhibition room you should be shown the charts of our work, you could see all America spread out before you, and your imagination would be thrilled.

In the cities you could see thousands of girls pouring into classes all day and all evening; 16,000 in domestic classes; and 80,000 studying millinery, sewing, typewriting and anything else that shows a young woman how to be more efficient, and to realize the ever-present love of God. You could see the Travelers Aid meeting girls at the trains and boats—all girls, not merely members of the association. The gleam of her badge has cheered many a lonely and discouraged girl and guided her to safe-keeping.

The 13,000 young women who have obtained employment through our employment bureau next pass before your eyes. You could hear the little music student in Boston, who hailed from Texas, saying to the secretary, "In all of New England I have no one to go to for advice but you." You could see the boarding homes provided at reasonable rates for young women who are stranded in a strange town, or for homeless working girls who would otherwise have no safe place in which to stay.

CRINKLED COTTON IS MODISH
Crepes and voiles unusually lovely

THIS is to be a year of delightful cotton fabrics. All the crinkled weaves are modish, and we shall see much of washable crepe and voiles, which are daintier than voile striped with chenille. Made with the drooping shoulder effect, the lower part of the sleeve slightly filled into a cuff, the new blouse is prettily adapted to making in such soft clinging cottons.

Printed crepes and voiles are unusually lovely, particularly in the Bulgarian borders. In other designs the colors are very pronounced—red, blues, greens or strong tans, with the design accepted by an outline of black. The open drawn work border is in favor and there are colored cotton voiles machine embroidered French knots. Borders of rough weaves are also seen on these sheer cottons.

Among other conspicuous novelties in cottons are the embossed cotton velvets, and you may rub your eyes in bewilderment at the sight of sheer crepe or voile with a wide border of plush broadcloth—every thread cotton. The manufacturers have not been content with one border, but some of the new cottons have as many borders as an oriental rug. For instance, white sponge will have a hand printed border of colored wreaths, the band of filet net and finally a strip of the sponge in a contrasting color.

While most of these are in white, the new colorings, salmon pink, rose leaf pink, various shades of yellow running from cream to an oriental brown, dull blues, soft reds, are reproduced not only in more elaborate weaves but in mercerized cloths that have much of the effect and all of the draping quality of silk.

Draped skirts have reached the stage of acceptance by slender and stout fig-

ures alike. Although the stout woman frowned upon the drapery at first yet when she sees one of her friends in a modified draped skirt—just a breadth of the cloth charmingly caught up in simple folds—the fashion is received happily. For it is quite the thing in a tailored skirt and altogether charming in afternoon frocks of charmeuse, crepe mousse or crepe de chine.

Sometimes the effect of drapery is attained in the arrangement of wide sash ends drawn from either side of the girdle and joined quite low on the skirt. Straight hanging sash ends are also used, serving to introduce a pretty color touch.

Another acceptable fashion is noted in the overblouse. Made of chiffon and satin, it will go far toward combining short lengths of silk or velvet with a lace blouse that perhaps has seen service.

In the one-piece style of dress long lines are favored, the vest of the waist being continued in the line of the skirt to form an inset panel. For these little one-piece effects the stiff linens of other years have been superseded by soft cottons—ratinas, voiles, and crepe weaves.

Very many of the new spring blouses give indication that the shoulder yoke will be the distinguishing mark of many of the new designs. Pipings are favored trimmings, and in many of the spring waistbosco effects are simulated by cordings or pipings of another color, or the waist fronts are open at the lower edge in jacket fashion, disclosing a vest of lace or net.

A fine wool chiffon—panama by name—comes double-folded and in a great variety of colors and shades. It is soft so that it lends itself to drapery with excellent effect.

"The Crowned Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweet-scentedness and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant smell. They may be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good is made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., MFG.,
101 Franklin St., New York



You Want
Your Favorite Daily
Newspaper

Especially the one that you have come to your home and which the children see, clean, authentic and interesting. You don't want the paper which is to come to your library table saturated with offensive stories, with lurid descriptions and with salacious implications. You don't want the day's story of crime and disaster and unimportant happenings. But you do want to know what has been going on in the world in a serious, important and constructive way—the real news of the day. You want advertising which is free from every objection—which is clean, honest and dependable, which invites your confidence and which wins and holds it through fair and square dealing. You want editorials which are above petty disputation and heated argument. You want editorial opinion that means what it says and says what it means sincerely, forcefully, judicially, constructively. You want a paper like the Monitor, which is daily going to an ever-growing number of homes everywhere the English language is spoken. Why not get it today?

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

DRESSING ROOMS AND CLOSETS

Their important places in a home

Work of Pupils in School Advertises Attractions of Town

FARMERS TO GO TO MR. WILSON WITH PROGRAM

Committee Appointed by Chicago Conference on Marketing and Credits to Ask Government to Grant \$1,000,000 Fund

FEDERAL LOANS PLAN

CHICAGO—Authorizing a committee to go to Washington to present to President Wilson its conclusions, the three days' conference held here on marketing and farm credits came to a close Thursday.

The committee will appeal for the establishment by the government of a bureau for the study of markets, crops and cost of transporting foodstuffs. It will assert that the appropriation of \$50,000 for such an organization, which is now pending, should be increased to \$1,000,000. It will ask for federal loans to farmers.

The chairman, Frank P. Holland, will name a committee in each state to place these subjects before the state governments.

Arrangements were undertaken for a second national conference to open in Chicago on April 14, 1914, and for an international conference at San Francisco in 1915.

The members of the committee which will go to Washington include:

T. D. Hartman, chairman, Pittsburgh; Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, University of Texas; John Sebastian, Chicago; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Dr. J. H. Connell, Oklahoma Agricultural College; Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. P. Myer, Chicago; Charles A. Shamel, Chicago; Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.; Lieut. Gov. S. R. McElveen of Nebraska; Edward Byrnes, Chicago.

The conference, which comprised 500 farmers, journalists, financiers and economists, passed a resolution detailing its opinion, in which it held that the small farmer is unable to secure for sufficient time at a reasonable rate and under favorable conditions the capital with which to purchase a farm, or to procure the equipment and materials necessary. "We urge," the resolution continues, "the nation-wide necessity of a general reform in our currency, banking and credit systems as the most important legislation to be undertaken by Congress. Comprehended in this national plan must be facilities for securing the wide circulation of the notes of farmers, merchants, manufacturers and business men generally through proper discount and rediscount systems. We favor the enactment of both state and federal laws which will provide for the organization and proper supervision of cooperative credit associations for both farmers and wage earners; also cooperative long time land, mortgage associations as well as joint stock long time land mortgage banking."

The committee on distribution recommended that secrecy be withdrawn from government crop reporting, so that farmers may be furnished accurate data relative to the amount and source of the food supply, and also wherever the demand is and the amount required to satisfy that demand for each commodity.

DAUGHTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Daughters of Massachusetts, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick. They are: Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, president; Mrs. Otis S. Brown and Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., vice-presidents; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, recording secretary; Mrs. Frederick M. Newcomb, corresponding secretary; Miss Martha R. Prescott, treasurer; Miss Mary E. Rand Miller, assistant treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Boyden and Mrs. Robert W. Southwell, auditors.

The business meeting was followed by a reception at which the military aides from Wellington camp, Sons of Veterans, were present in uniform. Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Darling was master of ceremonies.

FARMERS GET LESS SAY STATISTICS

WASHINGTON—That farmers were getting less for their staple crops on April 1 this year than on that day any other time within the last five years, has been figured out by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture.

On April 1 this year prices of staple crops averaged 25.9 per cent lower than on like date of 1912, 3.7 per cent lower than in 1911, 18.2 per cent lower than in 1910 and 15 per cent lower than in 1909. This year the average of prices increased three tenths of 1 per cent during March, against an average increase of 2.1 per cent during March of the past five years.

CITY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GAIN

WINDSOR, Ont.—Customs collections for the fiscal year for Windsor district aggregate \$4,000,000. This is an increase of 100 per cent over former years. The collections for March totaled \$501,982.

YOUTHS IN SHEBOYGAN, WIS., CLASS EXERCISE WIN NOVEL PUBLICITY TO THEIR HOME TOWN

Statements of Its Scenic Beauties, Activities and Achievements Are Spread Broadcast Through Letter-Writing of Grade Pupils

SAMPLE ESSAY SHOWN

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—While the products of more than 100 busy factories of all sorts, from cheese making to furniture and porcelain enamel, give Sheboygan commercial pride, substance and growth, its intellectual attainment ranks its industrial achievements. There are bright teachers and bright boys and girls in the public schools and consciously, or, it is more likely, unconsciously, some excellent exercises practised in the grammar-grade are an effective lesson in local patriotism, and more.

Letters were written recently by 34 pupils of the eighth grade school in the fourth ward and sent to superintendents of schools in different cities of the country, the superintendent being asked to have some eighth grade pupils respond. The system of exchange letters had been tried before. A sustained description of the scenic delights and advantages of the city has been penned and its commercial activity depicted in the submitted sample letter, as taken from the Sheboygan Telegram:

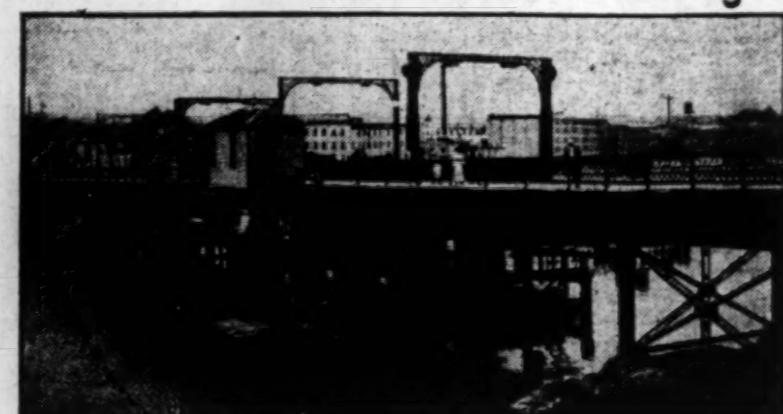
"Longfellow School,
Sheboygan, Wis.,
March 3, 1913.

"Members of the Eighth Grade,
Steubenville, Ohio.

"Dear Friends: Our teacher has proposed that we write to various schools in the United States, so we are going to tell you about the scenic beauties and manufacturing greatness of Sheboygan, and dairying in Wisconsin. The eighth grade of last year wrote some letters and received many interesting answers. I hope to receive a letter from you.

"Sheboygan, located on the western shore of Lake Michigan, is surrounded by a varied and interesting landscape. The sandy beach is especially interesting at North Point and Lake View. The

PENN AVE. BRIDGE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.



Public improvement recently erected in city of export fame in dairy and other products

LOOKING ON THE SHEBOYGAN RIVER



View on stream of importance to mills and commerce of a northern Lake Michigan port

COLLEGE EDITORS ARRANGE CONTEST FOR STORY PRIZE

Competition among the three colleges, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, has been established in a tri-collegiate conference held under the auspices of the Harvard Advocate, the Yale Courant and the Nassau Literary Magazine, for the best short story, poem or one-act play.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of Harvard, Princeton and Yale universities. Three first prizes of \$50 each, or suitably engraved medals, at the choice of the winners, will be offered.

A contestant may compete for all three prizes if he wishes. Manuscripts may be submitted between Nov. 1, 1913, and Feb. 1, 1914, signed by an assumed name, and accompanied by an envelope bearing the writer's real name.

The judges are to be chosen from the faculties of the three universities and will include a noted writer or critic who is not connected with the universities.

Though no restriction in length is placed on the manuscripts, 500 words is recommended as sufficient for the short story.

SCHOOL CHORUS TO SING "REQUIEM"

Pupils of the Somerville high school will give Verdi's "Requiem" under the direction of S. Henry Hadley at Symphony Hall April 21. The chorus of 600 voices will be assisted by 60 players from the Symphony orchestra and by Mrs. Marie Sundelin, soprano; Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Harold Tripp, tenor, and Willard Flint, basso, as soloists.

The school in previous years has given performances of large choral works, among them "Elijah," "The Seasons" and "The Creation."

MISSISSIPPI FALLS SLIGHTLY

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night the river gage showed a slight fall. At Wilson the break in the levee is widening and the water will cover 300,000 acres and with that from the Graves Bay crevass will cover about 40 per cent of the St. Francis basin of 1,600,000 acres. The levees here are holding.

HARVARD FEDERATION ELECTS

Officers elected for the year 1913-1914 at a meeting of the Federation of Territorial Clubs at Harvard Union are as follows: President, G. G. Geraghty '14; recording secretary-treasurer, E. Van D. Moncrieff '14; corresponding secretary, J. V. Fuller '14; executive committee, S. P. Clark '14, J. W. Estey '12, K. W. Snyder '14.

CITY LABORERS MUST WAIT

INCREASE IN THE PAY OF CITY LABORERS IN BOSTON FROM \$2.25 TO \$2.50 A DAY IS UNLIKELY TO GO INTO EFFECT BEFORE JUNE 1, ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT ISSUED BY Mayor Fitzgerald last night.

INDUSTRIES TURN OUT \$11,000,000 WORTH OF MANUFACTURED GOODS YEARLY IN FURNITURE, MACHINERY, PORCELAIN, DAIRY PRODUCTS

Industries Turn Out \$11,000,000 Worth of Manufactured Goods Yearly in Furniture, Machinery, Porcelain, Dairy Products

NOTED CHEESE MART

eled through the East, said that the ride to Elkhart can be exceeded only by the ride at Niagara.

"Sheboygan does a great deal of manufacturing. We have 109 factories which produce goods amounting to \$11,000,000 per year. The Crocker chair factory, the largest chair factory in the world, is located here. It has a capacity of 300 dozen chairs per day. We have four other chair factories. The Northern Furniture Company manufactures household furniture which is sent to all parts of the world. The Winter Lumber Company, established in 1864, makes all kinds of office fixtures. The Porcelain Enameling Association makes on the average 200 dozen pieces per day. Various kinds of boilers, gasoline engines, and factory machinery are made by the three machine shops we have.

"Wisconsin has developed into a great dairy state because we have fine climate, pure water, good pasture lands, and advanced methods. The value of our dairy products in 1909 was \$70,000,000. The Wisconsin dairy school, which was the first dairy school established on this continent, continues to train young men in the expert and skilful methods of butter and cheese making. The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association holds annual meetings at which some of the ablest men in the country give lectures; these lectures and the discussions are printed and sent to all the cheese makers in the state. Wisconsin takes first rank in the United States for butter making. Sheboygan exports annually 13,000,000 pounds of cheese, which makes our city the greatest cheese market of the world. The price of cheese for the world is fixed here.

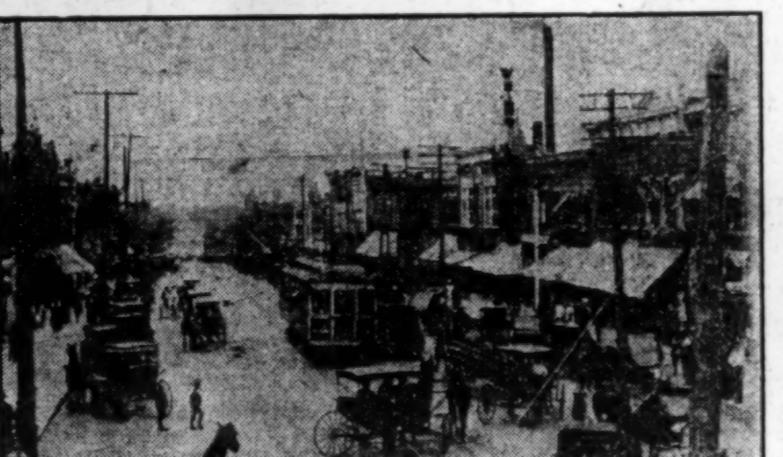
"In other lines of work and development, we are living up to our state motto 'Forward.'

"With greetings from the Badger State.

"Very sincerely,

"HAROLD SATRE,
"Member of the Eighth Grade class."

STATE STREET IN BELVIDERE, ILL.



BELVIDERE, Ill.—Agriculture and manufacturing are the leading industrial activities of this town, an attractive place located in a rich farm and dairy section of northern Illinois and having about 7500 population. Borden's Condensed Milk Company has a large branch here. Other factories include that of the National Sewing Machine Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world; the Belvidere Screw Machine Products factory, a prosperous business owned by the citizens, and the Gossard Corset Company's branch, which employs hundreds of men, women and girls.

Instruction in the forestry school which has hitherto been conducted at Harvard will be carried on at the Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain, this spring.

At present the spring, summer and early fall are spent at the Harvard forest, Petersham, Mass., and the winter months at Cambridge, where courses of lectures have been given in Lawrence and Robinson halls.

Radical change in the courses will accompany the change in location. Instead of a two-year general course there will be now one year of general work at Petersham from April to December and at the Bussey institution from December to April, and one year of specialization in some one definite direction. Four fields of special work will be open to the students of the second year, and the men will study at the place best fitted for their courses either at Petersham or at Bussey institution. All equipment now at Harvard will be moved to Jamaica Plain in time to begin work there next fall.

RIVER CONTROL ADVISED

ST. LOUIS—Pointing out an eventual need for a new member in the President's cabinet to direct public works, Isham Randolph, in an address before the National Drainage Congress Thursday insisted that regulation of the overflow of the rivers of the Mississippi system is a federal duty. Mr. Randolph urged the value of reservoirs at headwaters of the rivers as a public investment.

CORN MEN ENTER DENIAL

NEW YORK—The Corn Products Refining Company filed Thursday its answer to the government's dissolution suit. The answer admits that the company is engaged in interstate commerce but denies all the allegations of the government that the antitrust laws were violated or that there was any intention to violate them.

ARMY MESS MAY GET OLEO

WASHINGTON—Under a decision made Thursday by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell waiving the tax on oleomargarine when bought by the Government, that product may find its way to the regular tables of the army and navy.

The question arose over the recent action of the navy department in advertising for bids for oleomargarine.

TRAIN TO MAKE SPECIAL STOPS

Many trains leaving Boston on the Fitchburg division April 19, Patriots day, will make special stops, also the trains on the Portland division leaving at 5:45 and 6:35 p. m. Attention is called also to the trains scheduled on the time table which will not run that day on the Fitchburg, Portland and Southern divisions.

KARACHI IN INDIA MOVES FOR MORE WATER STORAGE

New Conduit Now Under Construction and Will Soon Be Finished, While Four Additional Wells Are Proposed to Be Sunk

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—The chief officer and chief engineer of the Karachi municipality, Measham Lea, has submitted to the municipal councilors an exhaustive report on the existing water supply arrangements for this city. The arrangements are declared to be inadequate, and the councilors are urged to take immediate steps to improve and extend the sources of supply. The report is lucidly compiled, and covers every phase of the question, and if the proposals which are put forward are carried into effect, it will mark a long stride in the progress of Karachi.

The existing sources of supply are at Malir, 17 miles distant, and Dumlotte, 22 miles distant. The water is good and clear, and filters at the works are not necessary, the sources being all subterranean. There are two wells at Malir constructed in 1881, and forming the original works, and two at Dumlotte constructed in 1887. There is also a gallery under the Malir river at Dumlotte constructed in 1887. The water is conveyed to Karachi in a masonry conduit, the Dumlotte-Malir section of which is one foot six inches wide, by two feet deep, and the Malir-Karachi section three feet three inches wide, by two feet three inches deep. The latter section is capable of conveying about double the quantity of water that Karachi can consume, but the former is inadequate to meet present requirements, and is being replaced by a new masonry conduit, three feet wide, by two feet six inches deep.

This new conduit is now under construction, and will shortly be completed, when, it is estimated, the average consumption of water per head of population, will rise from 25 to 30 gallons per day.

PRESENT SOURCES

The supply of water to Karachi is contributed from the several sources, as follows: Immediately after rainfall the whole supply comes from the gallery at Dumlotte for a short period. As this supply diminishes, valves are opened gradually at the Malir wells to augment the supply to the required amount. When the combined supply from these two sources is insufficient, pumping is resorted to at one of the Dumlotte wells. If the rainfall at Karachi could be relied upon, these sources of supply would be ample for all requirements, but, occasionally, there are long periods of drought, during which the consumption of water considerably increases, and all four wells and gallery are taxed to their utmost capacity. For instance, will be able to meet it successfully.

BUSINESS SECTION OF OELWEIN, IA.



OELWEIN, Ia.—Founded 40 years ago and until 1898 a village of 1500 people, Oelwein now has about 7000 population. City is in northeastern Iowa and is the hub of four divisions of the Chicago Great Western railway. In 1898 the establishment of the shops of that railway gave the town a boost. These shops employ over 1000 men. Oelwein also is on the Decorah branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. Rail lines extending in six directions have caused it to be often called the Hub city. Three story central school with high school and grades; also three grade buildings in other parts of the city, and public library. Thrifty, industrious population with modern homes. Municipally owned water works, and electric and gas light, telephones and other conveniences.

Filene's

The Girl Who Enjoys a Walk Through the Woods

will want a new khaki skirt to make the walk seem like a real "tramp."

Such skirts have already been provided in the Misses' Skirt Shop.

Of particular interest are new Khaki Skirts that button in the back, in the front and may be buttoned through, making DIVIDED SKIRTS FOR BOTH PEDESTRIANS AND EQUESTRIANS.

—As well as a great variety of the spring wash skirts which like violets will soon spring up here, there and everywhere.

We are as ready to supply you as though it were May. Linen Skirts in natural, oyster, blue; prices \$2 to \$7.50.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

World's Highest Hydraulic Lift Lock at Peterborough, Ont.

Great Piece of Mechanism Located in Trent Canal Is to Shorten Water Route from Lake Superior to the Atlantic

ATTRACTIVE DESIGN

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—What is said to be the highest hydraulic lift-lock in the world is located at present within this little city. The lift-lock is on the Trent canal, which in time will connect the waters of Lake Ontario and Georgian bay, thus shortening the route from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

In 1896 contracts were let for the construction of the Lake Simeon-Balsam lake and the Peterborough-Lakefield divisions of this canal. One of the contracts on the Peterborough-Lakefield division included the Peterborough hydraulic lift-lock, opened in 1904, while one of the contracts on the Lake Simeon-Balsam lake division included the Kirkfield hydraulic lift-lock, opened in 1907. There is now a clear stretch of navigation of 160 miles, from Orillia to Healey's Falls. The location chosen for the Peterborough lift-lock was a gradual slope, the average depth of excavation being about 40 feet. The excavated material was found to be hard clay, mixed with small stones and boulders, underlying a thin layer of fertile soil, and was used in building embankments to carry the level of the upper reach to the back of the structure. Solid rock was found at a very fortunate elevation practically at the bottom of the pits. When the rock was cleared off less than two feet of concrete brought the floor to its proper grade. No footings were required under any of the walls, all being built upon the solid rock.

The earth embankment upon which the canal is carried up to the back of the breastwall was built of clay containing small stones in layers about eight inches thick, thoroughly compacted and rolled. During the hot and dry season the earth filling was liberally watered; the consequence is that the record for settlement is about one tenth foot in a year where the depth of made earth is upwards of 40 feet.

Peterborough Lift-Lock

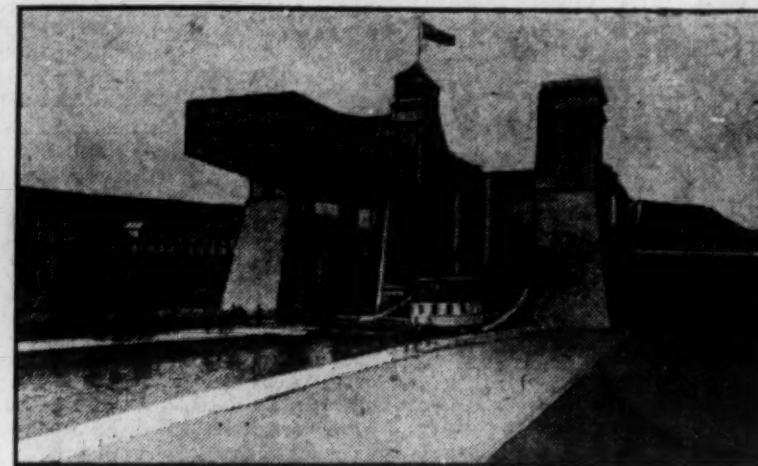
Great care has been shown in making the general appearance as attractive as possible. The embankments are all sodded and well tended. The structure itself is of concrete and the largest monolithic mass in the world, the breast wall being 40 feet thick, 80 feet high and 120 feet at the base. The towers, three in number, are in the same transverse center line as the wells and the total height of each tower from rock bottom to top is 100 feet. All walls and stairways are protected by suitably designed railings, while the doorways and windows are closed by ornamental steel grille work. The lockmaster's cabin on the center tower is constructed of concrete as high as the window sills. Above this the steel framework is furred with wood and the whole of the exterior covered with copper. The interior of this little workroom is finished with natural colors British Columbia cedar. The windows on four sides afford a clear view of the lock and the surrounding country, which is a beautiful and fertile agricultural community.

Passing through the doorway in the center of the building one discovers a narrow and dark stairway which eventually leads to the engine room and other intensely interesting rooms down below and to even underneath the pontoons. Then again, it leads by means of a continuously winding stairway to the central part of the uppermost region directly between the two gates at the upper reach. This part well repays a visit when one is privileged to enter.

The hydraulic lock is theoretically an automatic machine and is designed to take the place of ordinary locks where a great difference of level is found in a short distance. In principle the hydraulic lock may be likened to two immense hydraulic elevators of the simple plunger type, having their presses connected together so that the descent of the one causes the ascent of the other. In place of the ordinary elevator platform there is a large water-tight box or tank, closed at either end by a gate. The lockage is performed by towing the vessel into this box of water and then closing the gate on the end of the box as well as that of the end of the canal, thus leaving the box independent of the reach and free to move vertically. The box, with the water and the floating vessel, is then raised or lowered to the lower reach. The chamber about to descend is loaded with a few inches more water than the other chamber, thus giving it the necessary additional load, surcharge, to enable it to cause the ascent of the other when water communication is established between the two presses.

It puzzles many people to know how the space between the chamber and the frame of the reach gate can be made watertight. It has been explained thus: "There is a space of nearly two inches between either end of the lock chamber and the frame of the reach gate. When it is desired to connect the lock chamber with a reach, this clearance space has to be closed. This is done by having a collapsible rubber tube fastened to the frame of the reach gate and arranged so as to lie flat. When the lock chamber is in position for communication the rubber tube is inflated with air at about 10 pounds per square inch pressure, which causes it to expand and press against the end of the chamber."

To operate the hydraulic lock three men are required. The lockmaster is placed in charge and held responsible for the structure. Two gatekeepers are



(Photo by the Roy Studio, Peterborough, Ont.)
Hydraulic lift-lock, Peterborough, Ont., which has vertical lift of 66 feet

needed, one at the lower end and another at the upper end, to open and close the gates, to inflate and deflate the seal tubes, and to operate the capstans. The gatekeepers also take charge of the boats about 200 feet on either side of the lock. The lockmaster, during operations, stays in his cabin and has full view of all that takes place, and communicates by a simple signal system with his assistants. He has before him the principal levers. The levers for controlling the gate engines and the capstans are situated on the wall immediately above the respective machines, convenient of access to the gatekeepers. The interlocking system, by which the working of the lock is regulated, is so arranged that the lockmaster must set his levers in proper order, and these having been set neither he nor his assistants can err by using their levers at the wrong time.

The record lockage, so far, at the Peterborough lock is 6½ minutes, being the whole time from the stopping of the vessel in the lower reach to her proceeding on her journey under her own steam in the upper one.

This is quite a decided difference in lockage from where there are five or six ordinary locks, which necessitate a rather tardy journey for an hour in ascending or descending about the same distance. This lock is a monument to the engineering skill of the twentieth century. Its dimensions are as follows: Height of lift, 65 feet; dimensions of presses, external diameter of cylinders, 8 feet 3½ inches; diameter of ram, 7 feet 6 inches; working stroke, 65 feet, the largest ever built; dimensions of chambers, two, each 140 feet long by 33 feet wide; depth, 9 feet 10 inches; built of steel plates; height of guide towers, 100 feet from foundation; base of tower, 26 feet 6 inches by 40 feet 8 inches; central tower slightly smaller; substructure of lock, concrete; it contains over 26,000 cubic yards; cost of lock, \$500,000; earth removed in excavation, 120,000 cubic yards; quantity of cement used in concrete work, 26,000 barrels; time of lockage, 12 minutes; actual time of vertical motion, 1½ minutes.

PLANS FOR COLUMBIA RIVER \$1,200,000 BRIDGE COMPLETE

PORLTAND, Ore.—Plans for the \$1,200,000 bridge over the Columbia river have been submitted to the joint bridge committee of Clark and Multnomah counties by Waddell & Harrington, architects.

The plans provide for car tracks inside, but he announced his willingness to make estimates on other types if it were so desired. The company of Waddell & Harrington are designers of the Hawthorne bridge and the new O.W. R. & N. bridge in Portland.

Mr. Harrington said that if the bridge across the Columbia is constructed in the same type as the Hawthorne bridge, it can handle the same amount of traffic that the type on which the drawings he submitted can accommodate, and can be constructed at a cost probably \$100,000 less than the estimates on the other type, since narrower piers will be required and a great saving in the cost of the substructure will thus be made.

Personally Mr. Harrington favored a bridge of the type of the Hawthorne bridge, with trackage provisions on the outside, and he said that the company

he represents always constructs bridges of this type if possible.

The plans submitted contemplate a lift draw, and Mr. Harrington said that this type is favored by the government authorities in preference to the old swing type. The estimates made by Waddell & Harrington provide for practically the same degree of bearing strength as does the bridge designed by Engineer Modjeski.

Mr. Harrington informed the joint committee after a thorough discussion, in which nearly all of those present declared themselves in favor of a bridge of the Hawthorne type, that his company immediately will prepare designs and estimates upon such a bridge and lay them before the committee within the next three weeks.

"Our estimates on the cost of construction comprise everything about the bridge," he said, "including car tracks, electric-lighting system and everything else that goes to complete the structure. In substantially no instance has the cost of construction on any bridge which we have designed exceeded our estimates."

TECH SHOW GOES TO NORTHAMPTON

CAPITAL CLERKS MAY WORK LONGER

WASHINGTON—Thirty thousand employees in government departments here are disturbed by reports that President Wilson and his cabinet are to consider at today's meeting a proposal to change the working hours to begin at 8 o'clock a. m. instead of 9 o'clock.

For a long time the clerks have been reporting at 9 o'clock a. m. daily and quitting at 4:30 o'clock. Until eight years ago they quit at 4 o'clock. A saving of \$1,000,000 a year is said to be possible if an extra hour is added.

UNION URGES NATURALIZATION

SALEM, Mass.—With the idea that all workmen affiliated with labor unions should be citizens of the United States, the Salem Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to visit all unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union in Greater Salem and urge unnaturalized citizens to take out naturalization papers as soon as possible.

MALDEN MAKES CLEANING PLANS

Organization has been perfected of the general committee named by the various civic societies and women's clubs for the observance of "clean up week" in Malden beginning April 19.

TEACHERS NAME OFFICERS

Malden Teachers Club, at its annual meeting Thursday, elected: President, Miss Ida M. Sinclair; vice-president, Charles W. Bradlee, Jr.; secretary, Miss Anna A. Reed; treasurer, Miss Blanche Baldwin.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

UP TO DATE
"The play's the thing," po Shakespeare wrote.
In the good, old days of the long ago; but now if he were here he'd see
It's the "talking movies," don't you know.

STAY AT HOMES

Let bachelors go to Mexico.
While the men with happy mates
Will be glad to stay at home, you know,
In their "United" States.

NATURE NOTE

Wee Tommy says he'd like to know—
And won't we tell him, please?—
Just why the cat-tails do not grow
On pussy willow trees.

It is now reported that peace reigns in Mexico—some days for several hours in succession.

SPRING SIGNS

Bluebirds and robins on the wing
Are pretty certain signs of spring;
But the most dependable ones, alas! Are those which say: "Keep off the grass."

OBSERVATIONS

"Did you ever notice that a watch's second hand is really its third hand?"
"Yes, and I note just now that my watch is four-handed: the hour hand, minute hand, second hand and a little behind hand."

EXPLAINED

A maig can't share his sister's tasks, 'Twould seem, though much she has to do,
Because, you see, he cannot be a brother and assist her, too.

NEW GOVERNMENT INDORSES BETTER JAPANESE NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan—In reply to a question in the budget committee Admiral Saito, minister of the navy, stated that the last Saionji cabinet agreed upon an extensive plan for supplementing the naval forces. Owing, however, to the resignation of the cabinet before the Diet met, it was impossible for the plan to be carried out. Prince Katsura, who formed the succeeding cabinet, had been unable to provide funds for a complete program, but had agreed to set aside yen 6,000,000 for the supplementary navy vote in his budget. The present cabinet had agreed to that proposal, and therefore yen 6,000,000 figured in the budget for the naval schemes for next year. The authorities, however, were not contented with the proposals as being final, but hoped that it was only the forerunner of a much larger and more extensive scheme amounting to yen 350,000,000, to be spread over several years, and which it was hoped would be commenced in the fiscal year 1914-15.

SACRAMENTO TAKES STEPS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC MARKET

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—This city has taken the first step for a free public market. It will be located in the new agricultural district across the river from Sacramento and is intended to be a meeting place for the farmer with his produce to sell directly to the citizens.

Located immediately adjacent to the river landings and present wholesale warehouse district, it is figured in 1930, when the metropolitan area of Sacramento should be much over 250,000 population, that this market at West Sacramento will be in the most central location that could be wished.

In designing the market the architects have had in mind the experience of Rochester, Albany, Montreal, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Paris and other cities of France and England.

A simple Spanish style of architecture has been adopted, and the building planned to accommodate the extreme demands for easy circulation for both the visiting housewives and merchants and the group of vendors.

The market buildings are assigned to cover three sides of an open square, with the river and free docks closing the fourth side. Here farmers and vendors may come from all directions by road and by river to sell directly from the wagon for the small rental of 10 cents per day per wagon. Or they can rent stalls permanently by purchase by public auction for the sum of \$50 to \$150 per year.

The building itself will be one story, and will have in the main wing the offices of the superintendent of administration, the prominent retail stalls, while the side wings will be reserved for the wholesale stalls and markets.

As in other cities the stalls will be occupied by butchers, grocers, hucksters, vendors of fresh and dried vegetables and dairy produce, butter and eggs.

The wholesale stalls differ from the retail in having only samples, with sales delivery made from warehouses and storage outside the market.

Out in the open space there will be plenty of room for the sale of cattle and hogs on the hoof, hay by the carload or wagonload, grain, feed, wholesale supplies of vegetables and fruit.

In the open space the produce teams

RESULT OF CADET TESTS AWAITED

Announcement will be made tomorrow of the results of the spring examination for cadetship on the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger which are being held today on the vessel. The Ranger is at the navy yard. Thirty-five applicants took the examinations yesterday but several failed to pass.

Another examination will be held in about two weeks to fill the vacancies on board the Ranger, which early in June leaves for her annual summer cruise to foreign countries.

NEW ARBITRATION LAW IS PROPOSED

NEW YORK—To meet objections to provisions of the Erdman arbitration act applying to interstate railways, made apparent in the dispute between the eastern railroads and their firemen, now being arbitrated, the department of industrial mediation law of the National Civic Federation has directed a committee to propose amendments to the act in the draft of a bill to be presented in Congress.

SUMMER STAFF QUARTERS SOUGHT

WINDSOR, Vt.—Looking up a house that will serve as executive headquarters when President Wilson takes up his summer residence at Harlakenden house in Cornish, N. H., E. S. Smithers, an assistant at the White House, visited Windsor on Thursday.

Places considered were the residences of Abbott Weston and Gilbert F. Davis, the Jones estate at Buena Vista and the A. E. Lang summer residence in Cornish.

PRESIDENT PAYS LITTLE HEED TO OFFICE SEEKERS' SUPPORT

Positions of Consequence Filled by Mr. Wilson with an Apparent Disregard of Congress Delegation—Joseph Daniels Only Man Strongly Indorsed Chosen

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has shown himself to be the most baffling patronage distributor faced by office seekers for many years. Up to this time he has given only one position of consequence to a man heavily indorsed. That one exception is Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, secretary of the navy. Mr. Daniels had the indorsement of the North Carolina delegation in Congress. That fact may have been somewhat against him, but the President took him for other reasons. As the situation now stands, not only must office seekers remain away from the White House, but the man who wants a job needs to warn his friends against too great activity in Washington.

Former Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas is scheduled to be the chief speaker at a White rally to be held in Warren hall, Brighton, this evening, in the thirteenth district congressional campaign. Walter H. Foster is to preside.

Secretary of War Garrison was a surprise party perpetrated upon Senators Martine and Hughes of New Jersey. No New Jersey member of the House was asked about him. He was absolutely without indorsement and had mighty little idea of going into the cabinet. He had seen the President just once before he was selected for the cabinet.

Postmaster-General Burleson was selected in the face of the indorsements of the Texas delegation. The Texans went flatly record for Robert L. Henry, a member of the House. They could not endorse more than one man, and so Mr. Burleson did not have their support. But Mr. Burleson landed in the cabinet, while Mr. Henry is still in the House.

Nobdy guessed within a thousand miles of Mr. Houston, the new secretary of agriculture. He was an entire stranger to all the members of the Missouri delegation in Congress, and likewise to Senators Stone and Reed. When his appointment was announced, the Missourians ran around asking one another who he was. But President Wilson knew who he was and selected him among the first for a cabinet place.

Many of the candidates for secretary of agriculture had indorsements a mile long. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who is close to the President, had indorsements of Senator Weeks, Mr. Cutting and Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan are the speakers scheduled.

Senator Weeks, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, and William F. Garcelon spoke in Mr. Cutting's behalf at a dinner of the Massachusetts Club at Young's hotel yesterday.

MR. STUBBS OF KANSAS TALKS FOR MR. WHITE

Former Governor of Sunflower State Speaks Tonight at Rallies in Behalf of Progressive Candidate for Congress

ALL RUSH CAMPAIGNS

Former Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas is scheduled to be the chief speaker at a White rally to be held in Warren hall, Brighton, this evening, in the thirteenth district congressional campaign. Walter H. Foster is to preside.

Lieut.-Gov. David J. Walsh and Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston are among those scheduled to speak with John J. Mitchell, Democratic candidate, at open-air rallies tonight at the following places: Allston railroad station; Western avenue and Riverdale street, Brighton; Market and Washington street, Brighton; Oak square, Brighton.

Other Democratic rallies scheduled for tonight follow: Brookline town hall, Newton square, Clark hall, Natick; Marlboro high school, St. Jean Baptiste hall, Marlboro.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at 29 rallies yesterday. A morning rally in Brookline started his busy day. At noon he spoke at six meetings in his home city of Marlboro. Last night he was at Walpole, Medfield, Mills and Medway.

Alfred L. Cutting, Republican candidate, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Norfolk Club, composed of leading Republicans of Norfolk county, at the American house at noon tomorrow. Senator Weeks, Mr. Cutting and Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan are the speakers scheduled.

Franklin K. Lane had the indorsement of no Democratic congressman from California. Men like Governor Norris of Montana had strong indorsements for the interior place. He had half a dozen or more western Democratic senators on his string, but they did no good.

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Spokane's Experience Strengthens Commission Government

Advocates of Plan Look Upon Progress Made in Two Years Under This Form of City Control as Justifying Earlier Hopes

THOROUGH TEST IS AIM

SPOKANE, Wash.—Nearly two years ago Spokane adopted the commission plan of city government. Observers who have given the matter careful study say that the progress of the city under commission control has amply justified the hopes of the men who faced the opposition to its installation.

A Monitor representative who visited Z. E. Hayden, the commissioner of public safety, found that experience under the new system has had the effect of enlarging that officer's earlier confident conviction that the principles upon which the commission plan is based, are, when capably and honestly applied, far more fruitful than the old ward-aldermanic council system. He feels that the concentrated responsibility and the attending complete authority of a commissioner over his department make it possible to get the wish of the people into operation in a much more direct and frictionless manner.

Under the plan Spokane has had the opportunity of selecting men with advanced business and executive qualifications who were enabled to devote their entire time to their special departments while the shoals of ward patronage and so-called "wire-pulling" have been avoided. In operation this single phase has proven one of its most effective advantages, as Mr. Hayden sees it. The man who is elected to commissionership in this way stands as the choice of the entire city and he in turn feels less dependence on personal influence and more responsibility to the entire voting populace.

Two of the branches of municipal expenditure which involve the greatest outlay are the department of which Mr. Hayden has control and the department of public works, which is under the supervision of D. C. Coates. A fact that argues eloquently in favor of the change made comes to light in the annual reports of the departments for 1912, which show that savings of \$47,000 and \$50,000, respectively, were made by these two divisions during the year. When considered in the light of the extensive improvements that were made from 1912 appropriations the showing indicates the application of systematic business methods.

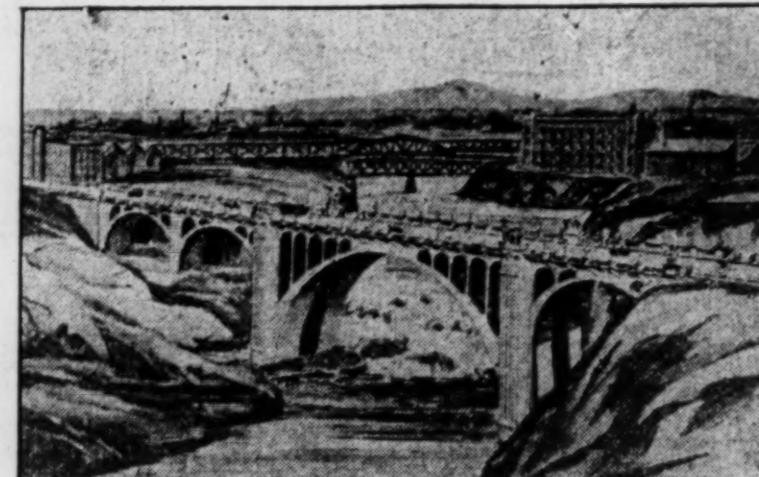
The installation of a civil service system came with the new charter and the rise in the standard of service by subordinates has been very evident.

Motorizing of fire equipment has been started. About one third of the department vehicles are motor drawn now and the others are being replaced by power machines. The department records show a comparative operating cost of 10 cents and \$1.70 per mile in favor of power-propelled apparatus as compared with horse-

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK WORLD—The constitution of the United States says of the President: "He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Plainly enough, the form and character of these recommendations are left to the discretion of the President. He may appear before Congress in person or he may communicate with that body in writing. He is no more limited as to the manner of his address than he is as to its substance. A matter and even a principle wholly different is involved in the intimation that President Wilson is frequently to attend the sessions of Congress as one who would participate in its deliberations. In his behalf it is said that if he goes to the Capitol to confer with Congress it will be only "in a spirit of friendly cooperation." Perhaps he needs to be reminded that co-operation must be mutual and reciprocal.

MONROE STREET BRIDGE IN SPOKANE



Longest type concrete span in the world now under construction by day labor at a cost of \$450,000



(Photo by Treat Studio, Spokane)

Spokane's new city hall now in course of completion

drawn vehicles. The department maintains its own assembling plant now and expects to produce 60 horsepower machines at a cost not exceeding \$3000.

Social conditions have been energetically dealt with. The annual report on the subject indicates that there has been a decrease of 38 in the number of saloon licenses in force since the old council reigned. At this time public meetings are being held by the council to learn the wish of the citizenship in regard to the establishment of a special committee to work in connection with the police department. The committee will, if established, be composed of people specialized in handling public morality conditions and will devote their time entirely to that work separate from the general activities of the police department. The measure is attracting much attention and its early passage is anticipated.

The commission plan is to be given sufficient time to prove its value and it is interesting to note the satisfaction generally felt by those best in a position to know its accomplishments and its prospects.

If Congress should resent presidential interference, as it might be called, there would be no cooperation. Congress itself is governed by committees. Why cannot the President cooperate with Congress by means of its committees or representatives of its committees?

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—St. Louis is noted for the excellence of its public school system. No city in the world provides better educational advantages for its children than does St. Louis. It takes money to do this. According to the board of education's report for 1911-12, just issued, the city spent \$102,02 for each high school pupil. The cost for each pupil in the elementary schools, exclusive of manual training and domestic science, was \$31.10. The figures given for other departments of school work further emphasize the fact of the citizens' willingness to tax themselves that children may enjoy educational privileges. It is known beyond question that the money appropriated for free education is the public's best investment. Ignorance and certain forms of evil are inseparable. Education and morality are not synonymous but by reason of the

mental discipline it enforces education makes for morality. Without popular literacy and morality no government can be achieving in the modern sense. For a government of the people popular education and the accompanying morality are indispensable to existence. Our public school system is democracy's ark of the covenant.

TORONTO GLOBE—It is not practicable, even if it were desirable, to prevent the consolidation of St. Lawrence steamship interests now in process of consummation. The argument based on economy of organization and management is perfectly sound and is more likely to promote than to hinder increase of efficiency and public safety. The serious danger is the possibility of an increase of rates if the owners are allowed to acquire monopoly of traffic facilities, and it is not difficult to prevent them from doing this. The most effective means is to furnish "tramp" steamers with harborage and docking facilities which line steamship owners cannot deprive them or even share with them. If a steamship company is not allowed any more consideration in a harbor than is the owner of a single independent steamer, there will always be enough competition to prevent extortion from being practised on the public. . . . Let the St. Lawrence merger go on in its evolution, but curb it with public wharves everywhere for the use of its competitors.

Money for Free Education

Mergers and Tramp Steamers

THE ROYAL CHINOOK salmon, one of the most beautiful and nutritious fish in the world, is put up only on this river and mainly in this city. The average salmon crop on the Oregon side of the Columbia river is from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds yearly.

This enormous catch nets to the canneries and fishermen at this point from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each year, half of it going to the fishermen for the work of catching the salmon.

The pleasant and encouraging revelation is at hand, with the authority of the United States engineers in charge of the great jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, that the June surveys (1912) give 28½ feet of water on the bar there at mean low water, and this is one foot more than the showing made in June, 1910. With tides running from six to 10 feet here during the year, this means there will be from 34½ feet to 38½ feet on the Columbia bar at high water, and is taken to prove that the

SOCIALISTS HIT AT ARMAMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BREST, France—The Socialist Congress at Brest registered its condemnation of the increase of armaments and of the three years service bill. A resolution passed by the Congress deplored the development of nationalistic and chauvinistic policy, declaring that it was not only a menace to peace, but to industry and society, and pointed out that the adoption of arbitration would promote the reduction of armaments. The promotion of a campaign directed against militarism, and in favor of a Franco-German entente, was resolved upon.

SPOIL SYSTEM RESOLVED LOST

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Members of the Senate Thursday by vote of 21 to 10 defeated a resolution calling on President Wilson to remove all Republicans holding federal offices in Florida.

ASTORIA, ORE., LOOKS FOR GREAT GROWTH BECAUSE OF RARE SITE

At Mouth of Columbia River and with Harbor and Inland Conditions Naturally Advantageous It Expects Much Benefit to Come from Panama Canal

ASTORIA, Ore.—This city believes it has one of the key-sites of the United States.

It claims that its location has no parallel on the Pacific coast save that of San Francisco. It is regarded as one of the five logical ports in the lock to which the Panama canal is the key.

It intends to make the most of its opportunity in the Pacific development. In the past it has served for the advance of the metropolis of Oregon, whose wealth, stamina and ambition naturally have dominated this and other locations in the state. But this condition, it is believed, must now give way to the larger and broader demands of the coast and internal interests in the expansion of the Northwest.

Inland Conditions Favor

The city lies at the mouth of the Columbia river, with a thousand miles of valleys back of it, with nine-tenths of the waterways leading to it navigable and susceptible to improvement. The water levels everywhere, including both banks of the Columbia, marked by existing or projected railways, thus make Astoria the sea and rail terminal of the entire Columbia valley, and on a down-hill grade from every direction, to which, in the future adjustment of the commerce of this section it is believed all trade and traffic must gravitate.

Astoria itself is built on a peninsula and faces two superb bays, the Columbia on the north and Young's bay on the south, with a dozen navigable streams serving the immediate territory.

Catsop county, in the extreme northwest of Oregon, and partially embraced by Washington state through the northern bend of the Columbia river, embodies much that is beautiful and impressive in scenery. Astoria holds a position that enables her citizens to command a view of a large part of this section. Miles

jetty is doing its work of scouring the bar steadily and satisfactorily and with greater results each recurring season.

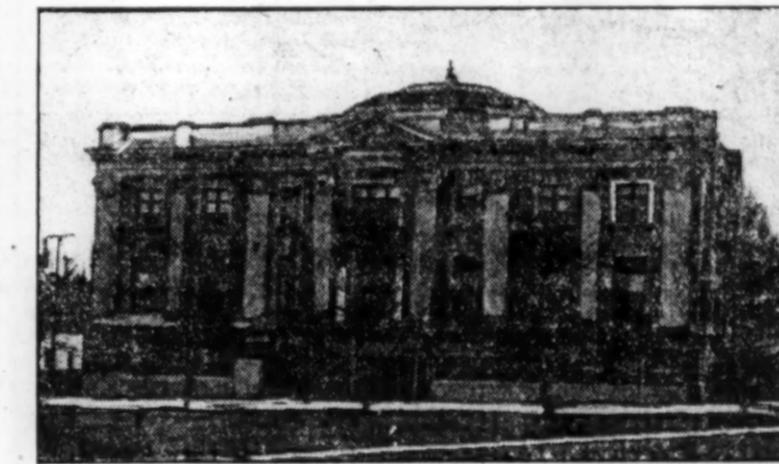
The Port of Astoria, as the broad mouth of the noble Columbia is known, and including the smaller body of water on the south of the peninsula, that is Young's bay, has practically 40 miles of water frontage west of Tongue point, the great promontory which lies on the Oregon coast of the bay just where the Columbia empties into the gulf and 12 miles to the eastward of its junction with the Pacific; this, of course, with reference to the Washington shores as well as those of Oregon. Every foot of this frontage is available for dock purposes and other riparian industries and institutions, save the mileage already utilized, which is but a fraction of the entire per-mileage.

Harbor Notable One

This superb fresh water harbor is numerously supplied with fine navigable channels in all directions, many of them natural and many more dug by government and private interests, with the whole territory easily susceptible of dredging for the establishment of new ones and the deepening of old ones. The bays are landlocked and afford the safest and surest anchorage.

The scenic glories of the Columbia enthrall about Astoria, contributing greatly to the charm of the place, and this, with the equable climate that prevails the year round, makes her notable among the Pacific coast resorts. Depending upon herself for advancement in her somewhat isolated position, she has aided herself always by cultivating the best civic attributes, her local government, schools, churches, social and fraternal agencies, business and commercial standards all have been conserved and made to figure effectively in the life and interests of her people, and to leave her a status as a habitable, comfortable,

BUILDING REFLECTS CITY'S STABILITY



Catsop County Court House in Astoria

of the Washington shore may be seen, as from the slight elevations back of the city, the county and surrounding country may be viewed for many miles. Astoria's population closely approximates 16,000.

Salmon Industry Big

The Royal Chinook salmon, one of the most beautiful and nutritious fish in the world, is put up only on this river and mainly in this city. The average salmon crop on the Oregon side of the Columbia river is from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds yearly.

This enormous catch nets to the canneries and fishermen at this point from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each year, half of it going to the fishermen for the work of catching the salmon.

The pleasant and encouraging revelation is at hand, with the authority of the United States engineers in charge of the great jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, that the June surveys (1912) give 28½ feet of water on the bar there at mean low water, and this is one foot more than the showing made in June, 1910. With tides running from six to 10 feet here during the year, this means there will be from 34½ feet to 38½ feet on the Columbia bar at high water, and is taken to prove that the

convenient and pleasant dwelling place for the man of industry, of affairs, of leisure and of fixed pursuits, the student, producer, traveler, merchant, millman, fisherman, everyone that appreciates and needs these things; and a distinct feature of her existence today is that she has, it is said, fewer idle people than any city of her size on the coast.

Schools Excellent

Astoria maintains one of the finest systems of public schools in the state and this is augmented by private schools; her water supply and service rank with the equipment for which Portland is remarkable, and it is the property of the municipality; she is in almost hourly contact with the outer world by rail and steamer; she is in touch with the hundreds of outlying towns on the sea and river coasts of Oregon and Washington.

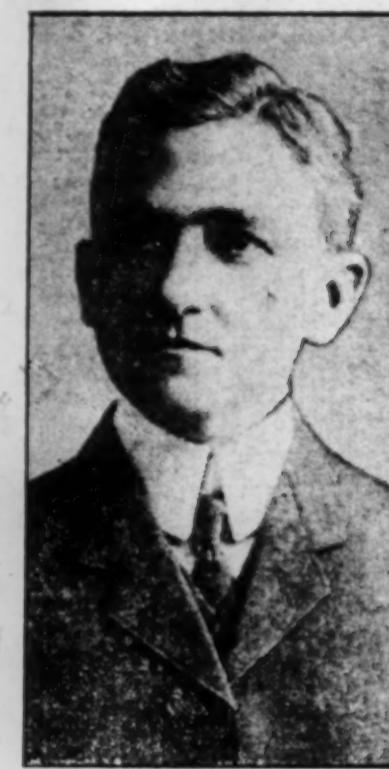
Astoria is the center of the great summer pilgrimage to the coast resorts and mountain camps of Washington and Oregon. There are from 100,000 to 150,000 people more from inland states who throng hither from May to November, a fair percentage of whom go no farther than this city, and these hosts always have the best word for the "City-by-the-Sea."

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Spokane, Wash.



FRANK M. MARCH



JOHN W. GRAHAM

Frank M. March was born in St. Paul and five years later his family removed to a farm near Litchfield, Minn. His boyhood to the age of 21 was spent there and in the city itself, a spot noted for its beautiful lake surroundings. The spring of 1884 found the young man in the mercantile business at Glencoe, Minn. Here he remained until 1889, when he left for Pierre, S. D., to engage in the wholesale grocery business with his brother George. It was during this period that he was married to Miss Emma Wadsworth of Glencoe.

In 1894 after selling the business at Pierre a bank was started by him in Minneapolis, and banking has since held his attention. In the year 1901 the Manitoba Land and Investment Company of Winnipeg came into existence under Mr. March's direction. This company purchased and sold one half million acres of Dominion lands. Eight years later he organized the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane, the institution of which he still remains the head.

Mr. March's earnest and energetic support of constructive municipal policies has won for him general popularity in Spokane. At the last election he accepted the responsibilities of treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and since has been made president of the recently incorporated Spokane Carnival association.

Besides these interests he is a member of the Spokane, the Inland, and the County clubs.

MONKS OF MOUNT ATHOS OBJECT TO PLAN OF RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—M. Venzelos has received a delegation from the monasteries of Mt. Athos protesting against the violation of the autonomy of the Holy mountain by the great powers.

It will be remembered that the Russian government proposed recently that Russia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro should appoint representatives to take over the government of Mt. Athos. This proposal was followed by the claims of Austria-Hungary and Great Britain to a participation in this government.

To the monasteries of Mt. Athos belong several of the islands of the Aegean and it is, in a great measure, to the strategic importance of these islands that the interest of the great powers in Mt. Athos is due. The deputation which received a cordial welcome from M. Venzelos has returned to Mt. Athos for the purpose of being invested with plenary powers as envoys of the monasteries to the London conference.

R. L. HOUSE PASSES POLICE BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republicans of the House yesterday succeeded in passing a police commission act for the town of Cumberland, the vote standing 47 to 44.

CARNEGIE TECHNOLOGY TO HAVE 12-STORY BUILDING

PITTSBURGH—Included in the building plans for the Carnegie Institute of Technology this coming summer is an administration building 12 stories in height, surmounted by an observatory housing a large telescope, a head house for faculty members of the school of applied industries and other structures, all the erection work to cost at least \$1,000,000.

Director A. A. Hamerschlag and Architect Hornbostel are supervising the expenditure for the new buildings. In addition to the head house, to cost \$100,000, there will be erected a building for the Margaret Morrison girls' school, \$150,000. The school of applied design building, nearing completion, will cost \$350,000 more.

The four structures are to be finished by fall if possible. Contracts are to be let for the addition to the girls' school and the head house. The latter structure will occupy the site of a frame building now tenanted by Architect Hornbostel and his staff. It will be 50 by 100 feet in size and three stories high, of ornamental brick construction in harmony with the Tech group. It will give temporary quarters to Director Hamerschlag and the executive head of the school.

The administration building is to be 70 feet square at the base and rise 12 stories to a height of 200 feet. The building will house not only the offices of the administration but will give space for club rooms, the student restaurant, recreation rooms and a students' library. At the top will be the observatory containing the 11-inch refracting telescope.

Another head house is to be placed at the head of the series of research school buildings and another wing is to be added to the girls' school, but none of these will be built this year. Thus far \$4,000,000 has been spent for buildings, while the donor has given \$7,000,000 for endowment of the institution.



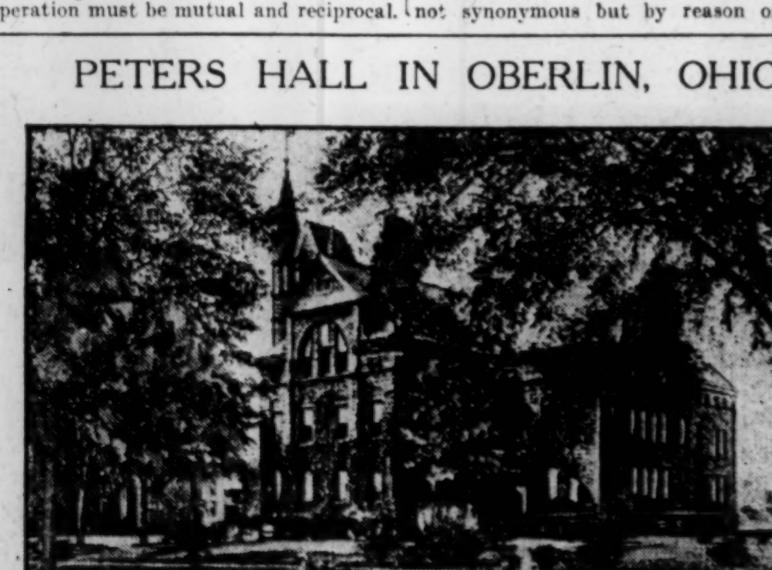
Glimpse of city of Astoria, looking west

PUPILS TO HAVE 2000 GARDENS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Superintendent Farley of the public schools expects to have 2000 school gardens under cultivation this summer if land is available. Mayor Hickey favors giving the pupils the use of parts of the city farm.

SCHOOL MEETING PLANNED

WAUSEON, O.—Interscholastic meet of the high schools of Bryan, Delta, Archbold, Swanton and Montpelier, in connection with the Wauseon high school, is being planned for this city in May.



PETERS HALL IN OBERLIN, OHIO

OVERLIN, Ohio—Situated about 12 miles from Lake Erie and 34 miles west of Cleveland on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, Oberlin has a population of 5000 and has 2000 students during the college year. The first settlers came here in 1833, in the woods, and started Oberlin College, and the town has grown up around the college. Peters hall, shown in the accompanying picture, was erected in 1885-86 at a cost of \$75,000 and is the main building for recitations at the college of arts and sciences. Today Oberlin is an up-to-date town, having its own water works, sew

Phone Workers Vote for Ratification of New Wage Scale

(Continued from page one)

and 25 for New Bedford departed on a train from the Back Bay station at 8:05 a. m., while a second, with 350, left the South station for New York at 9:20 a. m.

The large delegation of out-of-town operators came from elaborate quarters in the Copley-Plaza hotel and were accommodated on a train that had a special coach and dining car attached for their use. Many persons gathered on the platform at the Back Bay station to witness their departure. They will go to New York by way of Springfield.

These girls were sent back by the company in view of the fact that an agreement whereby the union operators will benefit in wage and working rules was completed between the officials of the union and representatives of the company. Only the ratification by the membership of the union is required to adjust the controversy finally.

At the rooms where the union girls are balloting there is a tone of gladness and everything points toward unqualified approval of the terms submitted. Ratification is also heard on all sides for the part which the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee, consisting of James J. Storrow, president; James A. McElroy, secretary; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick and William C. Ewing, took in bringing the question to a successful end.

The company's directorate will ratify the agreement which was drafted by U. N. Bethel, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; P. L. Spalding, president; E. K. Hall, vice-president, and Samuel L. Powers, counsel New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Miss Annie Malloy, president; Miss Mary C. Mahoney, treasurer, and Misses Melina Godisar, Mary F. McCarthy, Bessie Shilliday, Alice M. Keating, May Murray and Julia S. O'Connor, representing the union.

G. M. Bugnai, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Unions, and who led the operators in the controversy, helped indirectly to bring about the present understanding.

With regard to the girls who came here for emergency, the company declared every girl who had been promised the \$25 bonus for coming to Boston would receive it.

Some of the girls from Manhattan, however, secured their promised tour of the city. Seventy-five cars drove up before the Copley-Plaza and those quartered there were allowed to leave the hotel for the first time since they entered it. They motored through the Fens and suburbs.

In the evening they attended vaudeville entertainments and the girls left in other hosteries who wished to do so attended. The girls at the Lenox—some 150 of them from Chicago and points West—gave an assembly.

Some of the girls were allowed to walk and they strolled through the Back Bay streets and the Fens, ever surrounded by detectives.

Among the contingents of girls to leave the city during the evening were 150 from New York and Pittsburgh, who had been staying at the Hotel Brunswick. With several groups of detective-cordon out-of-town operators to accompany them to the station, they walked to the Back Bay depot and boarded a special train at 7 o'clock.

FEDERAL RELIEF BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON—For relief and reconstruction in districts visited by inundations, fire and the like a permanent federal fund of \$100,000,000 is proposed in a resolution introduced in Congress on Thursday by Representative Cary of Wisconsin. The resolution would authorize the treasurer of the United States to issue \$100,000,000 notes, to be held subject to the orders of the secretary of the interior.

One clause provides that Congress shall immediately authorize the building of dikes and levees and reforesting, and authorize the secretary of the interior to make loans to counties, towns and municipalities, providing for payment in annual instalments covering not more than 20 years.

A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the relief of the inundated districts of Ohio was introduced by Congressman Claypool of Ohio.

GUGGENHEIMS GET MINING BOND

REDDING, Cal.—The Guggenheims of Colorado have secured a bond on four miles of mining ground lying along Trinity river between Barryville and Trinity Center, Cal. The bond runs for only three months. The consideration is not given, but it is believed to be large. Included in the big deal are the famous McDonald property, the Alta Berta Mining Company's ground, the Carville property and the Headlight Mining Company's placer ground.

WELLESLEY MAY ENTER DEBATES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—As a result of interclass debate in Wellesley College, an innovation this year, Wellesley girls will not only be enabled to meet the next annual challenge of Vassar girls, but the proposition for a permanent debating league, with Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar girls as members, is being supported by many.

RICHELIEU FLEET GROWS

KINGSTON, Ont.—The steamers Alexandria and Gerona, of the Hepburn Company, of Picton, will soon become the property of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. It is understood that the R. & O. company intends running the steamers from the Bay of Quinte to Montreal.

BIG SUM ALREADY RAISED FOR SPRINGFIELD Y. M. C. A. HOMES



Proposed Y. M. C. A. at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—When the captains of the different companies report next it is estimated that more than half of the \$200,000 fund being raised for the construction of a new central Y. M. C. A. building in Chestnut street and a new railroad Y. M. C. A. building in

PRINCETON GETS QUARTER MILLION FROM ITS FRIENDS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Donations of money of more than \$250,000 presented to Princeton University since last January were announced on Thursday at the quarterly meeting of the board of trustees. One hundred thousand was given by Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Moore of New York city for a new chair in chemistry.

The trustees also announced the appointment of Prof. Alexander Smith, head of the department of chemistry at Columbia, to a professorship in the local chemical faculty.

Plans for a new dormitory to be built through subscription of the alumni were approved. The building will be distinctive as practically two thirds of its rooms will be rented for less than \$75 a year.

With the bequest made to Princeton through the will of Ferris S. Thompson of New York the total gifts to Princeton in the last two months are approximately \$4,000,000.

RADCLIFFE CLUB PRESENTS PLAY

The Idler Club of Radcliffe holds its sixth regular meeting this afternoon in Agassiz House theater. The attraction for the day is "Jeanne," an original one-act play by Wendell Endicott. The scene is laid in an old French inn. The committee in charge is Elizabeth Cooper '13, chairman; Esther Tiffany '14, costumes; Lillian Smith '15, properties.

The cast follows: Jeanne, Claire Tucker '16; Francois, Charlotte Phinney '15; Jacques, Hildegarde Henderson sp.; Villon, Eric Willrich '16; Pierre, Carrie Church '15.

Miss Inez McCaffrey, chairman of the dramatic committee, has coached the play.

PORTLAND HARBOR HAS RECORD BOAT

PGRTLAND, Me.—When the White Star-Dominion line steamship Arabic arrived here she had the distinction of being the largest vessel ever to enter this port. She is 616 feet in length, 50 feet beam, and has a depth of 45 feet.

She will not be able to take out the fullest possible cargo because she draws 33 feet, or three feet more than the present depth of the dock.

ARBOR DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—School children here and throughout the state today celebrated Arbor Day, recently set aside by proclamation of the Governor, by planting trees and performing other fitting exercises. The proclamation, which called attention to the importance of conservation and reforestation, also named April 23 as a day for similar observance.

FIREMEN'S BOARD AT WORK

NEW YORK—When the Endman board of arbitration, which is to adjust the differences between the 54 eastern railroads and their firemen, meets today it will begin to review the evidence submitted in the recent hearings. Judge W. C. Chambers, chairman of the board, said the nine demands of the firemen will be taken up one at a time and the first would be those upon which both sides agree.

DARTMOUTH CLASS CLUB MEETS

The annual reunion dinner of the Boston Club of the Dartmouth class of 1885 was held at the Boston City Club last night with F. E. Allard as toastmaster.

BOSTON WELCOME TO METHODISTS IS SPOKEN BY MAYOR

Laymen's Association of New England Conference Is Addressed by F. D. Howard

A welcome in behalf of the city was extended by Mayor Fitzgerald to the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the opening meeting of the Laymen's Association in the First Presbyterian church, Columbus avenue.

Leon L. Dorr, president of the association, responded to the mayor's welcome and urged that the adoption for cooperation between citizens and churches should be heeded.

Business of the morning included the appointment of committees on credentials, nominations and resolutions and the reading of reports by the secretary, treasurer and auditor. F. D. Howard of Chicago spoke on "Methodism a National Asset," and F. P. Luce of Boston spoke on "Methodism—General Conditions."

At the meeting of the conference proper in Peoples Temple, examination of candidates for deacons' and elders' orders followed a report of work in Springfield by J. P. Kennedy, district superintendent. The young men admitted into full membership of the conference were D. H. Hickley, E. A. Leslie, E. G. Hopper and D. S. Smith. Bishop John W. Hamilton gave a brief address and put the questions to those admitted.

At the closing meeting of the Laymen's Association this afternoon in the Presbyterian church the speakers were Bishop Hamilton, the Rev. V. A. Cooper, S. T. Emery, Mrs. George H. Carter, the Rev. F. W. Collier of Stoneham and F. D. Fuller of Newtonville. The anniversary of the conference claimants held this afternoon in Peoples Temple was addressed by the Rev. E. C. Clemons of Chicago, with Frank D. Howard presiding.

Tonight the anniversary of the Educational Society will be held, with the Rev. L. H. Bugbee presiding. The address will be made by the Rev. Thomas Nichols of New York.

In addition to the joint anniversary of the conference board of city evangelization the Methodist Federation for Social Service and the Methodist Brotherhood held, last evening in People's Temple, a reception and dinner of the clerical clubs of the conference was held at the Tremont Street church.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Commencing at 12 o'clock today, eastbound main line Pittsburgh division track will be relocated permanently in the vicinity of Medford street, Somerville, where grade crossing work is under construction.

James Cozzens, general agent Union Switch & Signal Company of New York city, and Swissvale, Pa., was a guest of Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company at pneumatic tower No. 1, last night.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road will add steel coach equipment to its Pittsburgh and Boston express, arriving and leaving South station at 11:40 a. m. and 2:40 p. m.

For the accommodation of the Technology Theatrical Association en route to Northampton Mass., tonight, the Boston & Albany road will furnish a special train from South station at 3:15 p. m. via Springfield, returning leave Northampton at 11:30 p. m.

The operating department of the New Haven road provided a second section of their boat train due South station at 8 o'clock this morning for 400 Boston tourists returning from Washington.

Following the usual custom the New Haven has posted notices discontinuing on April 14 a number of local trains. In order to provide sufficient service some of the express trains will make local stops.

DIRECT VOTE BILL PROPOSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer is framing a measure to present in the Legislature providing for the election of United States senators from New York by the direct vote of the people. He will be succeeded by Senator Elihu Root who was chosen at the gubernatorial election in 1914.

PAVED HIGHWAY FROM DALLAS TO FT. WORTH IS PROJECTED

DALLAS, Tex.—A paved highway between Ft. Worth and Dallas is projected by the business men of both cities. Those owning property between the two places are taking active steps to get the plan started.

The property owners would pay their share of the cost on the assessment plan and the cities would pay the remainder. The plans have not yet gone far enough, those who are interested declare, for it to be regarded as a certainty, but it is proposed to call upon the chamber of commerce of Dallas and Ft. Worth for aid, after the matter has been carried farther by individuals. The proposition will then be laid before the commissioners of the two cities.

The plan, as worked out by Dallas owners of property along the proposed paved pike, would call for the creation of road districts to extend possibly two

DISTRIBUTION, AS HIGH COST CAUSE, IN THE CONGRESS

National Legislators Taking Keen Interest in Effort to Eliminate the Commission Merchant in Sale of Food Through Bureau

OUTLOOK CALLED GOOD

WASHINGTON—Notwithstanding that the lowering of the customs duties is expected to reduce the cost of living, many of the most careful and intelligent thinkers in Congress believe that faulty distribution of food supplies has much to do with high prices, and already, through bills presented in Congress, and through executive action under law now in force, a determined effort is being made to focus public attention on the distribution question. Undoubtedly there will be serious effort to secure legislation on this question during the present Congress, although only the preliminary moves will be made during the special session called primarily for tariff revision.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, on the opening day, reintroduced his bill providing for a bureau of markets in the department of agriculture. That bill was considered during the session ending March 4, and considerable headway was made. There was no strong opposition to it, but in the onrush of bills at the close of the session it failed to go through both houses. The hearings that were held, however, threw much light on the question and are expected to facilitate progress now.

Under a law of the last session now being put into force there will be a practical campaign of education among the farming classes, to teach them improved methods of marketing and distribution, and this campaign will be expected to react on Congress in favor of the enactment of the Smith bill into law.

Senator Hoke Smith has introduced a joint resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of nine members to investigate the feasibility of the government's giving aid to vocational education and bills for agricultural extension departments in state agricultural colleges and for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 teachers' training fund.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, in his desire to solve the high cost of living problem, will introduce a bill providing for a system of education that will enable the housewives to practise greater economy in the preparation and use of foodstuffs. He says a government cost of \$500,000 a year will save many millions a year to the consumers.

The question of faulty distribution, however, may receive closest attention. Investigators say that if the farmer raises his crops, and then is prevented from getting them to market, by forces over which he has and can have no control, it is time for Congress to give the question of distribution careful consideration.

A single concrete case will illustrate the difficulties connected with the distribution problem. Last winter, in the course of hearings before the House committee on agriculture, on the bill providing for a bureau of markets, it was stated by witnesses from the South that in the fall a train load of apples from Georgia, intended for the northern markets, was dumped into the Potomac river at Alexandria, Virginia, six miles below this city. The owners of the apples vainly tried to find purchasers among the commission men of this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, who said that they already had sufficient stock on hand and did not care to purchase.

If the apples had been admitted to any one of the cities named, the retail prices would have declined radically, with the result that commission men would have sustained losses on every apple bought by them prior to the coming to hand of the Georgia supply. Being in control of the markets in each of the cities named it was said, these commission men promptly declined to invite a loss.

The claim of numerous well-informed men is that a similar program is carried out with respect to all food supplies designed for the great urban consuming centers. The commission men decline to buy in excess of a demand and the result is that food prices are maintained steadily at high levels. In the rural districts, on the other hand, including the smaller cities and towns, food supplies are cheap for the greater part of the growing season.

Forty miles from this city, for instance, cantaloupes sold last summer at from 1 cent to 2 cents each, while in Washington the same articles, of similar grade, sold at from 10 cents to 12 cents each. The same story is true of peaches, tomatoes, potatoes and various other vegetables and fruits.

The mayor of Indianapolis showed how this position of the commission men could be met, as to potatoes and poultry, and so did the women of Philadelphia, as to eggs, but as soon as the mayor and the women took their hands off, the prices went up to the old figure. If the farmers were permitted unrestricted access to the consumers during the growing season, prices would drop, with resultant losses that would probably drive many commission houses out of business it is contended.

The scheme is a novel one from a Texas standpoint, and it is not yet known whether the present laws in Texas will permit the issuance of bonds under such circumstances. The question of legality is being investigated, and it is found that this plan can be carried out at any one time to meet the cost of the improvement.

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here see it, by some sort of official interference, state or national, or both, that will provide public markets and give the farmers access to them on fair terms. Such a solution of the problem, in the opinion of many public men, would do much to solve the high cost of living.

The apple growers of the far West have solved this problem of distribution. They are highly organized and escape the middle men altogether in the marketing of their crop.

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D. of R. to Elect Ten Managers

General Society Announces Its Program for 22d Annual Convention to Open in Philadelphia Late in Month

SIDE TRIPS ARRANGED

Election of 10 new members to the board of managers will be an important issue at the twenty-second annual convention of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution to be held in the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, from April 27 to May 3. Boston delegates will leave April 26. Among those to go are Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, state regent; Mrs. Clinton Viles, state vice-regent; Mrs. Lydia J. Purington, state historian; Mrs. Nellie Farmer and Mrs. Frank Marshall.

The program of the convention opens on Sunday with a service at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk officiating. In the evening an informal gathering of the members will be held in the society's headquarters of the hotel, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, the president general, receiving.

After the delegates have reported on Monday and received badges an excursion has been arranged to visit Christ Church, Carpenters hall, Independence hall, and the Curtis Publishing Company.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, has invited the society to inspect the Curtis plant, which is considered one of the most complete in the country, and to remain to lunch at 1 o'clock.

In the evening the annual dinner of the society will be held preceded by a reception. The dinner is in charge of Mrs. Carlton M. Moody of Beverly, N. J.

Tuesday sessions of the convention will be occupied for the most part with business. Welcome will be extended to the visiting members by Mrs. Louise K. Keay, regent of the Pennsylvania society of D. R., and the annual address will be delivered by Mrs. Cara Rogers Bleakley, president general.

On Wednesday morning the election of the ten new members of the board of managers will take place. The entire afternoon meeting will be used to complete unfinished business.

Many social functions will attend the convention, among them a reception at the Roosevelt, tendered by the D. R. of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a theater party for Tuesday evening, and an automobile trip to Germantown Thursday morning. Special trips will be taken on Friday.

The committee on arrangements are Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver, regent; and Mrs. Carlton Montague Moody, vice-regent of the Pennsylvania society; Mrs. Herman E. Bonshur, chairman of the hospitality committee; Mrs. James H. Morris, chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, chairman of the banquet committee, and Mrs. Robert Heberton, chairman of the excursion committee.

RAILROAD RATES ARE OBJECTED TO

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Board of Trade filed complaint yesterday with the interstate commerce commission against the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads. The board declares "unreasonable and unduly discriminatory" the minimum charge on single shipments between points on these two roads.

The present rate is 50 cents. Before the roads were merged the price was 25 cents. The board says when the New Haven acquired the Boston & Maine the charge was doubled.

The board asks that the commission grant a hearing on the charges and that it order the two railroads to make a reasonable minimum charge.

ANIMAL SHELTER TO OPEN
BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Humane Society expects to open the George H. Gould memorial animal shelter on Pearl street May 30. The committee in charge consists of Miss Susan M. Doane, Mrs. Henry C. Briggs, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. F. H. Howard, Mrs. F. H. Coleman, and Mrs. Fred G. Slack.

RUSSELL CASE NEARS CLOSE
No session of the Russell will case will be held today but it has been announced by William R. Scharton, attorney for "Dakota Dan" that he will close the case for his client Monday morning and as the surrebuttal for the estate will be brief, according to Attorney Robert W. Nason, it is expected the testimony will be finished by Monday evening.

ELEVATED AND MEN TO CONFER
Conferences with the Boston Elevated Company are now being awaited by the Boston Street Carmen's Union whose officials sent the company its first set of demands since the strike last summer, including changes in the wage scale and working conditions. Three meetings of the Carmen's Union were held yesterday.

HUDSON TRADE BOARD ELECTS
HUDSON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the board of trade, Frank Taylor was reelected president. The other officials were chosen as follows: Vice-Presidents, George A. Fuller and Fred S. Rowell; secretaries, Frank H. Chamberlain and Herbert A. Knight; collector-treasurer, Warren T. Safford.

SPRINGFIELD TO BE MADE TIDY
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This city will have another "clean-up" week this year, and the date set by the Springfield Improvement Association is April 19 to 26.

WHY STATE CONTROL OF SCHOOLS COMES SLOWLY

DR. DAVID SNEDDEN, Massachusetts state commissioner of education, is credited with saying at a recent dinner: "There is a strong movement to bring the schools under state jurisdiction, and I believe this will be accomplished gradually before many years."

The limitations of his statement must be taken to have held the Massachusetts commissioner from the full expression of his knowledge as to the replacing of local with state administration of the schools. He is rather new to the state, but he has shown himself too ardent a student of the methods and the history of education here to make it possible that he does not realize that the movement towards state jurisdiction has already far advanced. The fact that he holds the office of commissioner of education is evidence of the considerable advance of the tendency, inasmuch as the creation of the office was an incident of an almost revolutionary step away from the old order. The board of education was the lumbering survival of the older time of local control of schools in a period when swifter devices were as much in demand in education as in locomotion. It tried to be democratic and it was designed to supplement and advise the local effort, but it could not direct as the fashion had come to demand direction, and the commissioner with power to administer affairs came to supplant it.

The larger relative control of schools by the state and the corresponding decline of local independence has been coming about in the course of not a few years. Traditionally the New England school was a purely local affair. It was required of the towns to maintain it by an act as far remote as the year 1642 and certain simple requirements were made. But in the burden of its support and in the manner of its conduct the towns were free from direction. The entrance of the state upon closer definition of the school's affairs is a task for the historian, and we fancy he would reveal that it had been gradual, but Dr. Snedden's term, almost from the beginning. It certainly took a long step in the time of Horace Mann, with its production of the state board, which could not help being somewhat directory, and the establishment of the normal schools. The laws of each succeeding year would need to be read to show how constantly the state had been enlarging its direction. The requirements as to the length of school, the establishment of the high school, the fixing of standards as well as of branches and the adding of conditions in which state aid

STORE NEWS

The Filene Girls Bowling League will close its season this evening, when the cup will be awarded to the winning team. Much interest has been manifested through the season, and the Friday evenings devoted to bowling have been looked forward to with pleasure for the girls were sure to have a good time, with music, singing, pin tossing and often a later evening's pleasure at the theater. They all regret that the season is closing. The accompanying picture was taken of the captains of the teams at the opening of the season.

E. W. Dempsey, buyer of gloves and for other departments for the Gilchrist Company, has returned from New York, where he spent several days.

Albert Patch, who was at one time with the Talbot Company in South Boston and for several years was buyer for Raymond, is now in charge of the children's department in the Talbot Company's store in Boston.

A party of buyers from the R. H. White Company who have been in New York this week include Solomon Abbott, A. H. Shannon, L. Fisher, A. S. Minton, T. J. Graham and Miss E. S. Hutchinson.

CAPTAINS IN FILENE LEAGUE

Miss Lillian Bates, Mrs. Elaine Grant, Miss Carrie Wescott, Miss Helen Edgemont, Miss Anna Moore, Miss Katherine Foster

EPISCOPALIANS END CONVENTION

In the stores of the Boston florists there is much rejoicing over the reports from the Society of American Florists, now in session at the Grand Central Palace, which say that the Boston growers are taking a large number of prizes. In the contest of carnations A. A. Pembroke secured 12 prizes and many prizes have also been awarded to the rose growers of this city.

THETA CHI'S MEET FOR SOCIAL HOUR

Theta Chi Fraternity will meet this evening at the American house for a social hour, preceding the meeting of the convention tomorrow at the American house. The arrangements for this evening and the annual dinner tomorrow evening are in charge of Beta chapter.

C. S. Lee, M. I. T., is chairman of the committee for the dinner. Among the members of the fraternity who will speak at the dinner are: Charles H. Spooner, president of Norwich University; Judge E. C. Bennett of Bennington, Vt.; Judge E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt., and Dr. Robert L. Irish of New York city.

The fraternity was established at Norwich University in 1856, and is one of the oldest college fraternities, having chapters in many colleges and alumni chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Providence.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN TO VISIT MONTREAL



(Copyright photo by Hafnes)

LORD HALDANE

Lord chancellor of Great Britain

MONTRAL, Que.—The Canadian government will welcome Lord Haldane and his party when the lord chancellor of Great Britain comes to Montreal to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association in this city on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. The Hon. C. D. Doherty, minister of justice, will give an official reception for the Canadian government to Lord Haldane and the president and members of the American Bar Association on the night of Monday, Sept. 1.

POSTMASTERS END MEETING WITH DINNER

WORKERS OF PARCELS POST AND POSTAL BANKS AMONG WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Relation of the postal savings banks to the elevation of the immigrant, explanation of the C. O. D. feature of the parcel post system, which goes into effect July 1; plans for the improvement of the parcel post system which during its few months of operation has done more than double the business expected; discussions of the new eight-hour-in-ten law; business and financial methods, which have proved advantageous, were some of the many important subjects discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Postmasters Association of New England which terminated last night with a dinner at the American house. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield of the Boston post office, who is president of the Postmasters Association, was in the chair.

Alfred W. Donovan, former president of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, who was a guest at the dinner last night discussed protection for shoes. He said that the revision of the tariff on shoes means much to New England.

Joseph A. Conroy of the directors of the port, Carter B. Keene, chief post-office inspector, and John C. Koons, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances from the postoffice department at Washington, were speakers at the meeting.

FORMER B. U. LAW MEN WILL HONOR DEAN BIGELOW

To Melville M. Bigelow, LL. D., former dean of the Boston University law school, now director of the graduate courses, will be tendered a dinner at the American house Saturday evening by the Law School Association. John E. Hannigan, president of the association, will preside, while speakers of the evening will include a number of judges and lawyers who were former students of Professor Bigelow. Among them will be Judges Henry K. Braley and Charles A. De Courcy of the supreme court, Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school; Homer Albers, dean of Boston University law school; Attorney-General James M. Swift and Brooks Adams.

There will be a discussion on the judicial recall.

The executive committee in charge of the arrangements comprise: President John E. Hannigan, Vice-President Daniel T. O'Connell, Secretary Jay R. Bentou and Messrs. Herbert L. Baker, James H. Baldwin, J. Merrill Boyd, Charles K. Darling, Charles H. Donahue, Joseph J. Feely, Frederick S. Hall, Bert E. Holland, Harry W. James, James E. Kelley, Solomon Lewenberg, Oscar A. Marden, John Perrins, Jr., W. Scott Peters, Fletcher Ranney, Abraham C. Webber and Albert P. Worthen.

PROGRESSIVE DECLINES
WASHINGTON—Representative Chandler, selected as the Progressive member on the rules committee, declined Thursday to serve, and Representative Kelly was named. The Progressive conference will meet today to take up details of the legislative program.

Added to New England Thrift is Its Purchasing Ability and Its Wise Spending Inclinations

In New England there are 10 motor vehicles registered for each thousand of population, as against 8 motor vehicles for each thousand of population in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan



THIS fact is as illuminating in a news way as it is striking from a business point of view. It shows that New England, while a big producer, is also a leading consumer of high priced commodities, even luxuries. From the advertising standpoint it is interesting to know how to best reach this purchasing ability.

This newspaper is widely and thoroughly circulated throughout Boston, its suburbs and New England, and goes largely to a class of people who are able to buy the luxuries, as well as the comforts—and who do buy and buy liberally. And what's more to the point, they buy in a large degree from what they see offered in their favorite paper. Mr. New England advertiser, right now is a good time to get in regular touch with the Monitor's representative and strong purchasing power.

This Newspaper is proving profitable to many New England advertisers and distributors — why not be among them?

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTO PAINTER, man to put monograms on autos; in Brighton; Al man only; \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

AUTO PAINTER, all-round (put monograms on cars), in Brighton; \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

AUTO TRIMMER, in city; \$15-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BUTTER TRIMMER, in city; \$15-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

BLACKSMITH (held axes and tires); in Lawrence; \$15-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BLACKSMITH, horseshoe and general jobber in New Milford. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

BUTTER SALESMAN (traveling), one experienced on oleomargarine. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

CLERK, general, in coal office, good figures and personal demand; \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

COMPOSITOR (stone man), in South Framingham; \$16.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

COMPOSITOR (stone man), in South Framingham; \$16.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

COOPER, barrel, staving and capping, expected; \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

COOPER, leather, in leather office, good figures and personal demand; \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

COUNTRY BOY of 14 or 20 to learn roofing business; good opportunity and steady employment. F. W. BLOOD ROOFING CO., 307 Merrimack st., Manchester. 12

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER, in Jamaica Plain; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

DEPTSMEN—Men with experience in heavy steel plate, machinery or mill engineering work wanted. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Boston. 15

DIEMAKER, in Southbridge; 35-40 hrs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

EXPERIENCED DYER, in South Boston; 12 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

EXPERIENCED DYER in Dorchester, and Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

EXPERIENCED GAUGER SPRING MAKER, in city; \$25.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

FARMER—Teacher owning New Hampshire dairy farm wants farmer and son May 1; use rent, etc. for family, desired. Address M. ANDERSON, 824 S. Halsted st., Chicago. 14

FINANCIAL MANAGER wanted in city in middle West, whose ability and experience qualify him for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several men; also \$10,000 to \$15,000 to be contemplated amalgamation; a man who has an acquaintance with large banking interests and a clientele of eastern investors please. Apply, by letter only, to J. A. HENNINGWY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago. 16

GAUGE MAKER, Al man, in city; \$3-\$25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

GAUGE MAKER, Al man only, in city; \$3-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

GAUGE SPRING MAKER, experienced in Roxbury; \$25.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GENERAL MACHINISTS, toolmakers, etc., good pay and steady work wanted; also mechanical inspectors and metal patternmakers. Address Employment Dept., GEN. ELEC. CO., W. Lynn, Mass. Good wages expected and experience in detail. 12

LAWFYER for a manufacturing business; he must be below 30, be familiar with business law, as well as patent, trademarks and contracts; willing to devote most of his time to non-legal office work. Apply by letter only. VISCOL CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge. 11

MACHINIST, Al man only, experienced in Singer sewing machines, in Cambridge; 30 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 14

MACHINIST, experienced on Singer sewing machines, in Cambridge; man, 30 hrs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON

The Rev. John Mills Wilson, chairman of the trustees of the Cary memorial library, in his annual report for the past year, states that 1630 volumes were added to the library, and of this number 46 were gifts. On Dec. 31, 1912, there were in the library 27,211 volumes, a net gain of 48 books compared with 1911. The total circulation last year was 46,000.

BRIDGEWATER

The pupils at the high school have received word from the pupils of the high school at Sacramento, Cal., that they will send a plant of the California poppy and seeds to all the pupils of the local high school who desire.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be presented by class C of the Bridgewater Normal school in the assembly hall to-night.

LYNNFIELD

The Lynnfield Loyal League has designated April 19 as its first clean-up day. To the boys will be assigned the work of cleaning up the Congregational church yard and surroundings and grading low places and the girls will attend to the interior.

The selectmen have appointed Walter Harris as chief of police.

MALDEN

Head Master Jenkins has purchased a bronze statue of Julius Caesar.

Residents of the Linden section will petition the school committee to establish manual training quarters in the Linden school. The pupils now go to the Maplewood school for their course in manual training.

ARLINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Arlington Boat Club these officers were chosen: President, H. Walter Gleason; vice-president, Hobart E. Cousins; secretary, Harold A. Gleason; treasurer, Chester W. Whitney; directors, Roger W. Homer, John Blevins, Jacob Bitzer and F. W. Hewitt.

MARLBORO

The royal arch degree will be worked on nine candidates by Houghton Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M., April 19, in Masonic hall. A banquet will be served at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Ethel Camilla Jackson will read under direction of the Tuesday Club in G. A. R. hall, April 2.

BROCKTON

The Church Baseball League will have eight teams this season and will open April 23. Elmer O. Barnes is the president.

The Rev. Alfred Fairbrother of Avon will give an illustrated lecture on "Birds and Scenes in New Zealand" at Y. M. C. A. hall Saturday evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The next meeting of East Bridgewater grange will be held on the night of April 24. It will be ladies night.

A lecture will be given by Mrs. Clifford H. Perry on "Japan" at the meeting of the Young People's Society of the Unitarian church April 20.

ROCKLAND

The Rockland Parent-Teachers Association holds a meeting in the assembly hall of the high school tonight. General Secretary B. C. Snow of the Y. M. C. A. will speak on "Public Playgrounds and School Athletics." There will also be a musical program.

WAKEFIELD

Wakefield high school battalion will be represented this year at the annual competitive drill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and 50 candidates will try out for the squad next Monday.

WEBSTER

A petition signed by voters and tax-payers for a recount of votes for selectmen candidates has resulted in Saturday afternoon being assigned for the task to be held in the selectmen's office by the registrars of voters.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The members of the junior class at the Howard high school are planning a sale, entertainment and dance for Tuesday night, May 6.

EASTON

Mrs. Wilmarth Howard will entertain the Browning Club at her home April 22. The Rev. T. M. Peterson will speak on "Poets."

ABINGTON

An entertainment will be held in Standish hall tonight to raise funds to improve the Adams street school grounds.

PLYMOUTH

The Plymouth Maine Club will be entertained next Monday night by Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Moore.

WINTHROP

An entertainment will begin tonight in the Court park clubhouse by the Popular Authors' Literary Club.

REVERE

A dance by class '14, Revere high school, will be held in the town hall to-night.

HOLBROOK

Members of Brookville grange will hold an anniversary supper in Engine hall to-night.

RANDOLPH

There will be a prize speaking contest in the Belcher school this afternoon.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH.—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 or 2 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6028-6031 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborn Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 25¢ for a generous party size package: 5¢ for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BONDS—CLEVELAND

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Cleveland Railway Co.
GUARANTEED 6% STOCK
W. S. Snyder & Co.
606 Hippodrome Building
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at

728 OSBORN BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, O.

LARGE CROPS
IN CANADIAN
MIDDLE WEST

Increased Development Along
Mercantile and Industrial Lines
in Provinces of Manitoba,
Alberta and Saskatchewan

Judges and Official Board Accept
Drawings of Boston Architect for New York Building

BUSINESS \$1,537,817,524

GUY LOWELL'S
DESIGN ACCEPTED
FOR COURTHOUSE

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT

280 Roxelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Eddie 1390 R—Crest, 884 L

WASHINGTON—Increased development and large crops marked the year 1912 in the middle western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The progress meant extension in mercantile and industrial channels, and the great crops of the year, which were harvested and marketed under favorable conditions, severely tested the commercial and railway facilities of the country.

The untoward conditions of the early part of the year precluded the breaking of a greater crop area than that originally outlined by the farmers. Seeding, however, was accomplished under most favorable conditions, and although there were some setbacks during the growing season, the crop harvested was the largest in the history of the country. This was also true of the acreage under cultivation.

The growing season was favorable, the crop was harvested and marketed under favorable conditions, severely tested the commercial and railway facilities of the country.

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The growing season was favorable, the crop was harvested

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

The proprietors of the Boston Atheneum have disposed of their holdings at 44-46 Broad street to Susan Sherry. The property consists of a four-story and basement brick mercantile building, corner of Milk street, and 1100 square feet of ground. The assessment is \$70,000, including land value of \$35,000.

The large four-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling numbered 360 Commonwealth Avenue, adjoining the Commonwealth family hotel, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay, has been purchased by Fred L. Hewitt and deed placed on record. It was owned by John H. Morse of North Andover. Mass. The lot contains 2014 square feet valued at \$17,000. Total assessment \$26,500.

SALE ON THE NORTH SHORE

Richard S. Lovering has taken title to 2 acres of land adjoining the estate of Robert L. Raymond on Beach street, Manchester, who is the grantor. The purchaser intends to build for his own occupancy. Negotiations were completed in the offices of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and Richard De B. Boardman.

SOUTH END SALES

An improved property belonging to the John S. Blair estate has been sold to Nathan Woolf. It is at 337 Harrison Avenue, corner of Asylum street, and consists of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 1307 square feet of land. All taxed for \$10,800 of which \$7800 is land value. The price paid was \$11,000.

Another property to pass into new hands is at 900-902 Tremont street, near Hammond street, being a four-story brick building on 1493 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6000, the lot carrying \$2600. William E. Chandler conveyed to Emma F. Odell.

Final papers were put on record today from Mary E. Duffey to Aaron Akabas, transferring the premises at 36 Sharon street, near Albany street. It consists of a three-story and basement brick house on 1500 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$3700, including \$1000 land value.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The three-story six-apartment frame building known and described as 387 Talbot avenue, near the corner of Lithgow street, Dorchester, has been sold for \$10,000 by C. H. Warren & Co., to Charles T. Wentworth. The consideration is not given, but the assessed valuation is \$11,000, of which \$2500 is carried on the \$3500 square feet of land.

Caroline Lucherhand has taken title from Henry W. Caldwell to the frame dwelling situated 76 Brent st., near Talbot avenue, together with 3671 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$2500 on improvements and \$900 on the lot, a total of \$3400.

Edwin L. Reed is the buyer of a parcel of vacant building land on Irwin avenue near Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, which he takes for improvement. It contains 3024 square feet valued at \$12,000. Myra Dana was the grantor.

BRIGHTON CONVEYANCES

Two small sales are reported from Brighton—one consisting of a frame house and 3000 square feet of land at 21 Ashford street, near Chester street, taxed \$2300 on improvements and \$1300 on the lot. Conveyed by L. Theresa Moses to Edwin J. Ham.

CONTRACT LET FOR FACTORY

RICHMOND, Cal.—Representatives of the Pacific Carbon Company of San Francisco were in this city recently, making plans whereby work will be started on their factory to be built near the Santa Fe-Espee viaduct, east of Twenty-third street, W. A. Stratton, local contractor, has got the contract for the buildings, which will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

LAND TAKEN FOR SCHOOL SITE

OAKLAND, Cal.—An award of \$52,800 was made to Mrs. Sarah Jane Fox Kesley for the lot East Fourteenth street and Sixty-ninth avenue, it being condemned by the city for school and playground purposes. The city will proceed to build a new school for the Lockwood district and the construction of an extensive play centre.

CLUB WOMEN TO MEET IN MAY

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Elaborate preparations are being made for the tenth annual session of the Iowa Federation of Woman's Clubs, which will be held here May 21, 22 and 23. Not only will club women come from every section of the state, but some of the national leaders are expected. There are 442 women's clubs in the federation with a total membership of 12,330.

SUMMER CAMP DATE IS SET

LANSING, Mich.—At a meeting of the state military board it was decided to hold the summer camp of the Michigan national guard Aug. 12 to 21. Until the Legislature acts on the site offered by Rasmus Hansen in Crawford county, or the sites at Lodiington or Holland, the military board will be unable to decide on the place of the encampment.

BAY STATE TOURISTS SAIL

Grocery T. M. O'Leary A. Merrill, Adams st.; W. J. Webster st.; W. J. Herbert L. Ray to Mary E. Sullivan, Duxbury rd.; W. J. Joseph to John Reis et ux. East Third st.; W. J. Samuel E. Priest to Frederick H. Smith, Hinsdale rd.; W. J. H. Haggerty, Elizabeth H. Haggerty to Jacob Finn et ux. Holland st.; W. J. Anna J. Johnson to Agnes S. Jeffries st.; W. J. ROXBURY

Samuel Carver to Fanzie Arkin, Heath st.; W. J. Webster to Edwin L. Reed, Irwin st.; W. J. M. Dana to Edwin L. Reed, Irwin st.; W. J. H. Haggerty to W. J. H. Haggerty, Elizabeth H. Haggerty to Jacob Finn et ux. Holland st.; W. J. Anna J. Johnson to Agnes S. Jeffries st.; W. J. ROXBURY

Henry Hyland to Henry Hyland et ux. same st.; W. J. Joseph to John Reis et ux. Caroline J. S. Jeffries to W. J. H. Haggerty, Elizabeth H. Haggerty to Jacob Finn et ux. Holland st.; W. J. Louise P. Pacht to William Armstrong, Houston st.; W. J. George B. Jeffrey to National Invest-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. M. J. Palmer Erickson, from twenty-eighth infantry, to tenth infantry.

Lieut. Col. A. M. Hunter, inspector-general, to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Buffalo, relieving Maj. A. M. Hoag, retired.

Capt. Charles I. De F. Chandler, signal corps, to chief signal officer of the army until time to proceed to San Francisco.

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, quartermaster's corps, from Philippines, Sept. 1, and on expiration of leave of absence to United States; on arrival report adjutant general for further orders.

Capt. Robert E. Woods, coast artillery, from assignment thirtieth company to unassigned list.

Capt. Howard G. Davis, ninth infantry, appointed an acting quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, eleventh cavalry, to Helena, Ark., and report to Maj. James E. Normoye, quartermaster corps, for relief work.

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Strubling, twenty-second infantry, retirement an-

Navy Orders

Capt. C. W. Nimitz, to bureau of steam engineering, navy department.

Lieut. R. L. Gormley, detached aid to staff commander-in-chief, Pacific fleet, to home, wait, orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. E. Davis, detached the Colorado, to the Annapolis.

Ensign J. W. Rankin, detached the Utah, to duty connection the Cassin and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. B. Cothran, detached the Wyoming, to duty connection the Cummings and on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. A. Braisted, detached the Delaware, to duty the Parker and on board when commissioned.

Gunner W. T. Wall, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Montgomery.

Gunner A. E. Bentfield, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Idaho.

Chief Machinist A. A. Smith, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 21, 1913, to the Nebraska.

Chief Machinist Otto Bollett, detached Nebraska, to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels

The Roe, the Drayton, the McCall, the Pauding and the Terry left Guantamano for New York navy yard.

The Jenkins, the Jouett, the Fanning and the Beale left Guantamano for Hampton Roads.

The Idaho left Norfolk for Philadelphia.

The Delaware is at Lynnhaven bay. The Uncas is at Charleston.

The Eagle is at Santiago de Cuba.

The Castine, the Severn and the C-5 left New York navy yard for Newport.

The Brutus left Malta for Beirut.

Navy Notes

Practise maneuvers in Narragansett bay will start in a few days by the fleet of submarines which has assembled at Newport, R. I. This morning the E-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3 are expected at Newport, having left New York Thursday morning. Yesterday the C-1, C-5, the gunboat Casting and the submarine tender Severn, Lieut. Lewis D. Causier in charge, reached that port from New York, while the E-2 was already there.

MEN TO GET POSTOFFICE SITE

Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden has appointed a committee to select a site for the Malden postoffice building for which Congress has appropriated \$100,000. The members of the committee appointed are: Alfred E. Cox, Erskine F. Bickford, Alvan T. Fuller, Eugene H. Cox, O. P. Doonan, T. J. Kelley, E. P. Kimball, Col. E. E. Locke, C. Morris Tredick, Robert H. Newcomb, Peter Graffam, Charles R. Elder, Samuel Sigismund, F. J. Perkins, W. H. Cunningham, Fred N. Joslin, R. B. Richardson, H. E. Grant, E. M. Whittle, John Haggkvist, Frank A. Bayard, Fred H. Towns, C. L. Davenport, James O. Otis and Charles G. Warren.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12

Covered by steamship—Mail closes at 11 a.m. via Port Limon, Costa Rica; via Port Limon, Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown and Liverpool.

Germany, letter mail only, paid at 2 cents per ounce rate, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg.

Finland, for New York. Menominee for Boston. Lapland, for New York. Kroonlinn for New York. Sailings from Rotterdam

President Lincoln, for New York. New Amsterdam, for New York. Noordam, for New York. Sailings from Genoa

Ancona, for New York. Berlin, for New York. Copenhagen, for New York. Cretica, for Boston. Hamburg, for New York. Karpasia, for New York. Trieste, for New York. April 11

Carpathia, for New York. Martina, for New York. Alice, for New York. Ivernia, for New York. Kaiser Franz Josef I., for New York

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Philadelphia, for Southampton

America, for Hamburg

Empire, for Southampton

Chilean, for Liverpool

Cedric, for Liverpool

China, for London

Francesca, for Liverpool

Princess Irene, for Naples

Princess Royal, for Liverpool

Ramsey, for Rotterdam

Rhythm, for Naples

Ronald, for Rotterdam

Scandinavian, for Hamburg

Sierra, for Honolulu

Sierra, for Honolulu

Sirena, for Honolulu

Stock Market Prices in Narrow Range



London Is Steady

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS ARE DOMINANT NOW

Price Movements Almost Altogether Governed by Them and Market Affords Opportunities for the Agile Ones

TONE IS HEAVY TODAY

Price movements in the securities markets are governed almost altogether by professional operations. The New York market affords good opportunities for agile traders. It is a narrow affair, however, and it takes little buying or selling to put prices up or down.

Commission houses generally advise caution for the time being until it is known what the result of the tariff changes will amount to and until money is in more abundant supply. Bankers generally have not been encouraging speculation.

Business in the New York market this morning was slow and prices were inclined to be heavy. Northern Pacific was a weak feature in the early trading.

Boston Elevated was weak on the local exchange. Other issues were fractionally lower at the opening.

Fractional recessions were general during the first half of the session. The New York market was dull and heavy and almost without feature. Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway preferred, Union Pacific, Chesapeake, Reading and other railroad issues were weak. Canadian Pacific showed a point improvement over last night's closing, advancing to 240½ before midday.

United Fruit opened unchanged on the local exchange at 170 and dropped 3 points during the first half of the session. Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 105 and declined a point on light transactions. There was some trading in North Butte around 30½. Butte & Superior sagged off.

Prices yielded further in the afternoon. There seemed to be no support to the market, but selling pressure was not heavy. Stocks were heavy at the beginning of the last hour, but business continued quiet.

FINANCES OF PETROLEUM CO.

NEW YORK—Consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1912, of Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. (Delaware), Mexican Petroleum Co. (California), and Huesteca Petroleum Company, follows:

Assets: Oil lands and leases, wells and other properties, \$51,464,439; cash in hands of trustees under mortgage, \$85,328; current assets, \$3,899,042; Mexican government dues paid under protest, \$155,178; deferred charges to profit and loss, \$12,925; total, \$55,617,814. Liabilities: Common stock, \$32,000,000; preferred stock, \$12,000,000; total, \$44,000,000; Mexican Petroleum Company, (Cal.) stock, \$87,689; Huesteca Petroleum Company, stock, \$25,000; bonded debt, \$5,299,200; current liabilities, \$2,935,626; reserve for depreciation, \$495,613; surplus plus, \$2,797,186; total, \$55,617,814.

LABOR IS IN GOOD DEMAND

PITTSBURGH—There are prospects of a serious labor shortage in iron and steel in central West this spring and summer. Labor has been fully employed the past four months, or since large numbers of men were released from highway improvement, now to be resumed, while there are large fresh requirements for the enormous repair work on account of floods.

Connellsburg coke is likely to feel the labor shortage most acutely. It was largely on account of labor scarcity that coke went to \$4 in November, and the decline to \$2.50 was due to better labor supply in the winter, though coke consumption was greater.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VITENY.—Rain tonight and probably Saturday; warmer in interior tonight; somewhat warmer tonight; brisk south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicted weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight and probably Saturday; warmer in interior tonight; brisk south winds.

The storm has moved slowly northward, west to east, in the lake region.

Lower pressure in Alaska, pressure is near the average over the western half of the country. Rain is falling in numerous places in the eastern half of the country, while generally clear weather prevails in western districts. The temperatures are somewhat higher in nearly all sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

7 a. m. 46°12 noon 49 Average temperature yesterday, 41.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington, D. C. 54 Portland, Me. 46 New York 48 Pittsburgh 60 Newark 48 Albany 52 Buffalo 48 Cleveland 62 Kansas City 40 Denver 40 Philadelphia 50 Des Moines 76 St. Louis 54

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Open High Low Last Sale

Alts-Chal 3 pd. 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Amalgamated 77 1/2 78 1/2 77 77

Am Best Sugar 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 33

Am Can. 36 1/2 36 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Am Can't. 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 67

Am Car P. 51 51 51 51

Am Cities of 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2

Am Cotton Oil. 47 47 47 47

Am Loco. 37 37 37 37

Am Smelting 71 1/2 71 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2

Am Steel P. 35 35 35 35

Am T. & T. 131 1/2 131 1/2 131 1/2 131 1/2

Anaconda 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Atchison 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

Atchison pf. 60 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

Baldwin Loco. 48 48 48 48

Balt & Ohio 60 90 90 90

Beth Steel 34 1/2 24 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Beth Steel pf. 71 71 71 71

Brooklyn R. T. 91 3/4 92 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2

Cal Petrol. 45 45 45 45

Can Pacific 240 1/2 240 1/2 239 1/2 239 1/2

Can Pacific 1st pf. 234 1/2 234 1/2 233 1/2 233 1/2

C C & St. L. 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2

C C & St. L. pf. 90 90 90 90

Che & Ohio. 69 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Chi & St. P. 110 1/2 111 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2

Chi & West pf. 30 30 30 30

Chi & N. W. 133 1/2 133 1/2 122 1/2 132 1/2

Chino. 42 42 42 42

Col Fuel. 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Col Southern. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2

Com Gas. 133 1/2 133 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2

Com Prod. 11 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Com Prod pf. 67 67 66 1/2 66 1/2

Dewe & Co pf. 98 98 98 98

Denver. 22 22 22 22

Denver pf. 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2

Dim. 40 40 40 40

Dim.

Leading Events in the Athletic World



Baseball at Bowdoin

BOWDOIN NINE CANDIDATES OUT FOR PRACTISE

Coach Daniel Coogan Has Promising Squad Trying for Various Positions on Maine College Varsity Team This Spring

SKOLFIELD CAPTAIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—With the arrival of the new baseball coach, Daniel Coogan, spring practise for the Bowdoin College squad has begun in earnest. About 14 candidates for the team have remained in Brunswick during the Easter recess to receive their first instruction, and with the opening of college for the spring term, the squad will be increased to about 50 by the men who have been training throughout the winter in the baseball cage.

The team this year will miss Leland Means, pitcher on the varsity for four years and captain of last spring's nine; Brooks, catcher; Joy, first base, and Cooley, shortstop. This leaves as veterans, Capt. G. L. Skolfield '13, who made his letter his freshman year and can play either the infield or outfield; Tilton '13, last year's star third baseman; Weatherill '14, who has played an infield position for two years; Russell '14, outfielder last year; L. Dodge '13, a member of the pitching staff for two years; N. Tuttle '14, who won his place last year as a pinch hitter in the 18-inning game with Bates when he made a home run and tied the score; La Casce '14, an outfielder; and Daniels '13, second baseman of the Bowdoin team of 1911.

With a large number of last year's second string men and many promising freshmen with preparatory school records behind them, Coach Coogan is expected to be able to turn out a team worthy to represent the White.

The battery this year seems to be the most doubtful part of the team at present. Dodge is the only letter pitcher now in college. The other most promising candidates are: Stetson '15, Eaton '15; Fraser '16 and Knight '16.

A new man will have to play behind the bat this spring, and the most promising men at present for the position are E. Tuttle '13, for three years a member of the second team; Wiggin '13, manager of the varsity last spring; Badger '14 and La Casce '14 an outfielder on last year's team; Stuart '16, has also been working for a place on the varsity.

To fill Joy's place at first base, there are a number of aspirants. Dole '13, second string man last year; Eaton '15 and W. B. Olson, a freshman from Somerville, Mass. high school are the most likely.

Second base, shortstop and third base will probably be filled by Daniels, Weatherill, Tilton and Skolfield. Daniels was a sure and consistent player at second two years ago. Captain Skolfield and Weatherill have both played the position with ability and may both be tried again. But Skolfield is a good outfielder and Weatherill a shortstop so that at present Daniels seems to be the logical man for the position. Weatherill should take his old place at short in the absence of Cooley, last year's player, and Tilton should again play his old position at third.

The outfielders will probably be divided among Captain Skolfield, N. Tuttle '14, Russell '14, La Casce '14, Allen '15, Glidden '16 and Rawe '16, with a large number of other experienced players in the running to prove their claim to a position. Gardner '13, Demmons '15, Fortin '16, Rogers '15, Mannix '15, Kuhn '15, Minot '14, Somers '15, Head '16, Eastman '15, Cox '15, Hight '16, Savage '13, Boutwell '16, Woodman '16, Hall '14, Sylvester '14, Wilson '14, Brown '14, Snow '14, Verrill '14 and Coombs '14 are also candidates.

With the opening of the spring practise, Manager Callahan '14, has issued his call for candidates for assistant manager of the team and the following freshmen have entered the competition: Dunn, Haggard, Fuller, Hawes and Fortin.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Umpire Dineen handled the game finely.

—oo—

Hooper was the first man to get a base on balls.

—oo—

Great crowd and they enjoyed the game immensely.

—oo—

Those hits of Lewis and Verkes were hard drives and very timely.

—oo—

Wood got the first strikeout of the season on the first man up.

—oo—

Oldring of the Athletics scored the first run of 1913 on Fenway Park.

—oo—

Strunk gets the honor of being the first player to steal home in the 1913 season.

—oo—

Pitcher Weiland of the St. Louis Americans lived up to the reputation given him by Manager Stovall.

—oo—

Three home runs were made yesterday, Williams of the St. Louis Americans, Rariden of the Boston Nationals and Fisher of Brooklyn being the players who made them.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
Louis.	1	0	1.000
Bos.	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000

THURSDAY'S GAMES

Philadelphia 10, Boston 9.
Washington 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.
Cleveland-Chicago postponed.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.
New York at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA TAKES OPENER

Philadelphia opened the local American league season, Thursday by defeating the Boston Americans in an old-fashioned game of baseball by a score of 10 to 9. Each team used three pitchers. Coombs, Bender and Plank worked for the winners with the last named proving to be the most effective. Wood, Hall and Foster worked for Boston and the last named was the only one not scored on. Collin's batting was the feature, the star second baseman getting five hits in as many times up. Verkes and Lewis did the best batting for Boston with the former making a number of brilliant plays. The feature play of the game was the stealing home of Strunk. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia ... 2 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 10 14 8
Boston 0 0 2 3 4 0 0 0 9 7 2

Batteries—Coombs, Bender, Plank and Lapp; Wood, Hall, Foster and Cadby and Lunenaker. Umpires—Dineen and Hart.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS NEW YORK

WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson, his daughter Eleanor, Vice President T. R. Marshall and members of the cabinet, senators, representatives and many other politicians were among those who saw the Washington Americans open their championship season Thursday with a 2 to 1 victory over New York. For an early season game there were few errors and the game did not lack in exciting plays. McConnell of New York was less frequently than Johnson, but the latter had the better support. The President stayed throughout the nine innings and then autographed several baseballs for the players. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6

Batteries—Johnson and Almsmith; McConnell, Lefebvre and Sweeney. Umpires, Connolly and McGivern.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM DETROIT

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis and Detroit American league teams inaugurated the local major league baseball season Thursday afternoon, the former winning 3 to 1. Except in the second inning, Weiland kept his hits well scattered and was backed up by sensational fielding, Shotten and Walsh featuring the best plays. The Detroit's only run was made in the second inning when Morariya singled and stole second. Then Louden sacrificed to second and scored when Pratt sent a single to center. The home team's next run came in the fourth inning when Walsh was safe on Bush's fumble. Agnew was hit by a pitched ball and Weiland singled. The last run of the game was scored in the seventh inning when Williams drove the ball into the right-field bleachers for a home run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1
Detroit 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

Batteries—Weiland and Agnew; Mullin and Stange. Umpires, Evans and Hildebrand.

TEXAS LEAGUE RESULTS

Dallas 4, Waco 1.
Austin 4, Ft. Worth 2.
San Antonio 6, Houston 1.
Beaumont 1, Galveston 0.

SQUADS TO BE CALLED BACK BY WEDNESDAY

Harvard Crews to Spend Last Four Days of Vacation Training—Short Race in Afternoon

Two crews each from the Harvard varsity and freshman crew squads will be called back to Cambridge Wednesday morning to spend the last four days of their vacation week in training on the Charles. There will be morning and evening drills for all hands and two short races will be held during that time.

The varsity crew will try out at this time the new short-sterne shell which was procured last year. When first tri'd, the crew did not like this shell and made very little use of it, but since the rigging has been changed, the prospects of turning out a four up to the standard of the 1911 team seem very bright.

Considerable practise has been indulged in here every day since the players who were invited to try for the team assembled a week ago Monday, and according to close observers of the sport, never before have the would-be defenders displayed such seriousness in relation to their preparations.

While the men are far from being in training form which will be seen a month hence, their display of horsemanship and the ability to go through quite a protracted series, at the early season, of periods of riding none too gentle, appears sufficient for the belief that they will be in top form when the first ball is thrown in at Meadow Brook, June 10.

H. P. Whitney, captain; Devereux Milburn and the Waterburys, to whom America is indebted for its present holding of the trophy, are in splendid shape. Each of these men has found little apparent difficulty in outriding and "riding off" the hardest of those opposed to them on the Georgian Court field, and in several of the games the scheme of play apparently was framed for the distinct purpose of seeing just how much "bumping" could be handled several of the men in order to perfect their defense against rough tactics.

Just now the ponies are a trifle heavy, a good fault in anticipation of such a test as they will receive in the hard riding. These mounts, which have been carefully selected from the barns of enthusiasts from all over the country, have been viewed with suspicion as to pace by many too expectant followers of the sport, but that they will develop in a manner to warrant the belief that among them will be found international stock is the idea of the members of the committee delegated to find the proper type of mounts.

It is principally the mount proposition on which the series will depend, and with the lament that it was chiefly because of this "disadvantage" that the followers of English polo anticipate a victory over the American team this year. It is the general opinion abroad that there will be a deterioration in the quality of the mounts which will be used by the defenders, and that the team picked by the Duke of Westminister will have an easier task than which confronted Captain Lloyd's team two years ago.

A resolution was adopted directing the secretary to cable Sir Thomas Lipson that it was learned with pleasure that he has sent an unconditional challenge for the America cup and that the association hopes it will lead to a fine international race.

An amendment to the rules provided for the racing season lasting until the last Saturday of September, L. W. Whittemore of the Cape Catboat Association announced that the catboat men would not race this year north of Marblehead or south of Hull bay.

The flood tide of golf which has swept over England during the past few years has brought with it a higher standard of play. It has also brought the demand for courses of a more testing character and of a more artistic standard than those of the past. The day of the deary straight bunker in front of the tee, and its equally dreary brother short of the green, which in the Tom Dunn days satisfied the longings of the new golfing convert, is speedily becoming a thing of the past; and you have only to visit one of the recently designed courses which have taken place in the beauty of golf architecture. Thus it comes to pass that green committees which have inherited the uncomely designs of the nineties are anxiously straining after higher standards, and those which have charge of the more beautiful courses are endeavoring to make them still more beautiful. Some succeed and others fail. It is purely a matter of the skill of the golf architect and of the person who carries out his designs.

"There are unfortunately persons who do not yet realize that the laying out of a golf course requires a much higher degree of artistic ability than the designing of a clubhouse and thus clubs will spend their hundreds to make beautiful the place where they feed and keep their clubs, and will grudge a few pounds for skilled advice in the beautifying of the course, upon which after all the success of the club must depend. If there is to be any question as to the allocation of available funds, the perfection of the course should surely be the primary consideration.

Which counts first with a golfer (I mean of course a real golfer), the beauty of the luncheon rooms or of the course, and which will determine his choice of the club he will join?

Manager Stalling must be more than pleased with the work of the Boston Nationals in their first game. If Purdie is not in the best of form as was stated in reports from training quarters, what will he do when he settles down to actual work?

Collins of the Athletics starts in bat-

ting well. Five hits in as many times up will certainly do as an opener.

Strunk's three-base hit would have been an easy home run had the ground been drier. It was a terrific drive.

Word was received at National league headquarters that Secretary Herman Nickerson would arrive here Monday.

Manager Chance and his New York Americans gave Washington a great battle. McConnell outpitched Johnson but his team lost.

President Ebbets of Brooklyn expects

Chase to make good at second. He calls

attention to Greenwood, second baseman for Brooklyn about 30 years ago. Greenwood, like Chase, was a left-handed thrower.

Manager Stalling must be more than

pleased with the work of the Boston

Nationals in their first game. If Purdie is not in the best of form as was

stated in reports from training quarters,

what will he do when he settles down to

actual work?

PROSPECTS OF SPEEDY POLO TEAM BRIGHT

Harvard Crews to Spend Last Four Days of Vacation Training—Short Race in Afternoon

Although Still Early, the Outlook Seems Good for a Winning Squad to Match Against the Players From Great Britain

PRACTISE HELD DAILY

LAKWOOD, N. J.—While it is still

far too soon to get a very definite line on how the United States will fare in the coming pony polo matches with Great Britain for the championship trophy now held in this country, the prospects of turning out a four up to the standard of the 1911 team seem very bright.

Considerable practise has been indulged in here every day since the players who were invited to try for the team assembled a week ago Monday, and according to close observers of the sport, never before have the would-be defenders displayed such seriousness in relation to their preparations.

The men are far from being in

training form which will be seen a month hence, their display of horsemanship and the ability to go through quite a protracted series, at the early season, of periods of riding none too gentle, appears sufficient for the belief that they will be in top form when the first ball is thrown in at Meadow Brook, June 10.

H. C. FOWNES OF OAKMONT TAKES LOW SCORE MEDAL

C. L. Becker, Woodland, Finishes Second, With Robert Hunter, Weeburn, Third

Although Still Early, the Outlook

Seems Good for a Winning Squad to Match Against the Players From Great Britain

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THE HOME FORUM

When Writers Celebrate

The Dutch Treat Club of New York is composed of artists, illustrators, editors, novelists, dramatists, poets, sculptors and newspaper men, so the Bookman Affairs. One may ruminate on the order of the setting forth of the literary folk, with editors first and poets last—for of course no one takes the newspaper men seriously as literary folk. This club has yearly a gala night when it performs "high jinks" that surpass all powers of description, judging from the photographic reproductions of the scenes. This year it was a motion picture drama entitled "Saved by Parcel Post." A poet is competing for a prize of \$50,000 for the best poem—extravagance gone wild indeed, to assume that any one would pay for a poem what might be spent for a diamond tiara!

His brother poets conspire to get away from him the mighty production which he knows will win the prize and establish his fame forever. He hides the poem, therefore, in the jacket of a 200-pound baby, who is rolled about the stage in a baby carriage by an equally sizable nursemaid—George Barr McCutcheon. The baby was Wallace Irwin, James Montgomery Flagg is the hero. In a moment of the highest inspiration yet the poet remembers the parcel post. He sticks stamps all over the baby's face, writes an address on his forehead and dumps him into the parcel post box, just as the postman comes along. The marauders dare not waylay the United States mail, so the postman goes off with the 200-pound baby. The next scene shows the baby handed in at the editor's office. It is a laud editor. She takes the poem from the baby's hand; she reads it and weeps with joy. The great poem has been written, and the poet, entering, is then and there paid the reward in 50,000 one dollar bills.

Government Hotel Profit

What the Canal Zone tourists do for the government is shown in the report of the money made during December by the Hotel Tivoli, the big government house at Ancón, Panama. The hotel showed a net profit on the month of \$8003, all of which came from the tourists who began to rush there at the end of the wet season. Until this season, says the Argonaut, the Tivoli has been more or less of a white elephant.

The only thing that really helps any of us is Love and doing Jevs for Love's sake.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

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COLONIAL HOUSE OF GEORGIA



MEADOW GARDEN, FAMED AS WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA, GA.

THIS house is built after an interesting type of the early colonial days, a modification of the northern colonial in that the roof is drawn out to form porches which are not common to the slant roof colonial house of the North. This is said to have been Washington's headquarters when he was near Augusta, Ga.

When one works for something he believes to be right, he knows that every hour will increase the chances of his triumph, for he believes that back of truth stands God with an arm strong enough to bring victory to his side.—William J. Bryan.

Demand for Platinum

The great increase in the value of platinum during the last few years has led many investigators to seek substitutes for it. According to the Engineer, the search has been partly successful. Platinum-clad nickel-steel wire is beginning to displace platinum wire in incandescent lights; asbestos threads are taking the place of platinum wire in gas mantles; and fused quartz has come into general use in chemical laboratories in the place of platinum utensils. Yet the introduction of these substitutes has not affected the price of platinum; the demand for the metal seems to have steadily increased in spite of them.—Youth's Companion.

Shake yourself loose of every incubancy, turn your back on every defiance, give yourself over like clay to the hands of the potter that He may stamp upon you the fullness of His own resurrection glory; that you, beholding as in a mirror the glory of the Lord, may be changed from glory to glory as by the spirit of the Lord.—W. Hay Aitkin.

TEN THOUSAND AMERICAN POEMS

IN the recent contest of American poets, the results of which are bound up in the volume named "The Lyric Year," 2000 poets had part with something like 10,000 poems. It is said that one contestant found his poem returned without other comment than a heavy black line and a question mark at a verse which chanted of America as a "songless land." Ten thousand poems a year is surely an army strong to stand off the gross utilitarianism by which the land, it is argued, has long been victimized; and they certainly show what is in the heart of the people, despite the besetments of material interests. And the 10,000 are only a part of the total product of the United States. The spe-

cial 10,000, however, must all, like the marching Greeks of old, have come within shouting distance of the sea, even if only the chosen 100 were actually embarked in the carefully manned volume. The book will sail, one feels, safely home to the harbor of library land. It will not be abandoned to the sorry fate of the literary derelicts which one finds among the flotsam and jetsam piled up in the second hand book shops.

Not Always Correct

"Does your lad find his sums hard?" "Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—Fliegende Blätter.

Tennyson said: "The longer I live the more I value kindness and simplicity among the sons and daughters of men."

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Lane.

Roots and Flowers and Fruits

THE roots of plants are hidden under ground, so that they are not seen, but they appear in their branches, and flowers, and fruits, which argue there is a root and life in them; thus the graces of the Spirit . . . though themselves invisible, yet discover their being and life in the tract of a Christian's life, his words and actions and the frame of his carriage. So, then, where this root is, these fruits will spring from it and discover it, pity and courtesy.—Leighton.

AS TO CHINA'S OVER-POPULATION

IT HAS been generally assumed that China is so densely populated that millions of its people are unable to find a livelihood on land, and are compelled to live in houseboats on the rivers, and some authorities, in considering China's present problems, have regarded the possession of her vast territories beyond the Great Wall as being absolutely necessary in order to provide for her surplus population. Inquiries, however, have been made by those in a position to make them, and the results of these have done much to disprove the generally accepted theory that China is over-populated. For instance, Sir Alexander Hosie, while acting as commercial attache to the British legation, wrote in his report on the foreign trade of China in 1906:

"Having visited 15 of the 18 provinces

DAVID LIVINGSTONE AND HIS WORK

A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society was held recently in London to commemorate the centenary of David Livingstone. Earl Curzon of Kedleston was in the chair, and an address dealing with the life and achievements of the great missionary was delivered by Sir Harry Johnston. Lord Curzon said this was the first of a series of meetings that were being held in many parts of the United Kingdom, in the overseas dominions, and in other countries as well, in honor of the great missionary and explorer, David Livingstone. The Royal Geographical Society was specially concerned to honor him, because as far back as 1855 he received their gold medal, and on his last expedition he was acting as their representative.

In the course of his wonderful career, said the speaker, Livingstone served three masters. As a missionary he was the sincere and zealous servant of God; as an explorer he was the indefatigable servant of scientific research; as a deponent of the slave trade he was the fiery servant of humanity. It was in the second of these capacities that they were assembled to honor his memory. David Livingstone's was the type of character and career that would always remain an inspiration for the race. Born with no social advantages, possessing no

prospects, backed by no powerful influence, this invincible Scotsman hewed his way through the world and carved his name deep in the history of mankind. By boldness in conception, by fertility and courage in execution, by a noble endurance, by self-sacrifice, he wrested triumph even from failure, and in the darkness never failed to see the dawn. And though Africa had changed since Livingstone's day beyond all recognition, though settled territories and demarcated frontiers had taken the place of lawlessness and inter-tribal warfare, though geographical problems which he never succeeded in solving were now among the commonplace of school primers, though exploration had given place to peaceful evolution, and railways had replaced the tortuous crawl of the caravan, though Africa was no longer merely a European interest but had almost become a European possession, yet the work of Livingstone still stood forth in monumental grandeur among the achievements of human energy, and the ideal of Livingstone would continue to inspire a generation which knew him not, but which would never cease to revere his name.

Sir Harry Johnston said that unmitigated praise of any one generally provoked a reaction of criticism. As a matter of fact, however, his 30 years' research into the life and work of Livingstone left him unable to quote anything of importance which could be regarded as dispraise of this remarkable man. On the other hand, the repeated reading of Livingstone's works convinced him that, considering the means Livingstone had at his disposal, he was the greatest of African explorers, judged not only by his achievements, but by his character, disposition and mental capacity. He wrote things, he expressed ideas, in the forties, fifties, and sixties of last century which seemed today singularly modern as conceptions, conclusions, and lines of profitable study. He never lost sight of the ideal of the "Cape to Cairo," and speculated on its ultimate

A word meaning joy?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Lane.

Living Over the Water

There have been a good many places and times in the world when people have lived on the water, not only in moving boats but in boats that are anchored to stay always in one place. People nowadays call these houseboats and use them for summer homes. In the past people have built houses on great logs driven into the water and sometimes they have lived on rafts. The old-time historian, Herodotus, tells about some lake dwellers in the country called Macedonia that lies north of Greece. Log piling was driven straight down into the bottom of the lake. It supported a plank flooring, which was connected with the land by one narrow bridge. The different families had separate huts built on the plank flooring and under each hut was a trap door closely fitted into the floor. Through this door they used to fish, and Herodotus says they even fed their horses with fish.

Egotism is a natural deceiver.—Baptist Standard.

Mraček's Descriptive Music

To the Anglo-Saxon Pan Mraček as the name of a composer of music would alone hint something unusual to follow. It is curious how combinations of consonants which seem perfectly natural in a given language look like fantastic inventions to persons not familiar with the speech. This composer has been heard at a concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra, in a piece of music which is supposed to be a caricature of the modern fancy for describing in music scenes and events which can only be shown forth, it would seem, by words or by drawing. This piece of music makes believe to describe the events in a well known folk story. There is a bridge saved partly through to make it unsound, and the sound of the music is supposed to represent the saw and the consequent unsoundness. There is a roost fowl fished for with a string out of a window, and a whole series of practical jokes played on the hero, all of which are supposed to be heard in the music. Some of the critics of the concert where this music was played say that the composer of the marvelous name—Mraček—is really trying to take from the public its belief in descriptive music by showing such music reduced to an absurdity.

South Australia Taking to Motor Cars

One indication of the prosperity and enterprise of the citizens of South Australia is to be found in the comparatively large number of motor cars and cycles in use. In proportion to population there are more petrol-driven machines in this state than in any other part of the commonwealth, and in view of the prolific harvests of recent years it is significant that the majority of the cars are to be found in the country districts. The motor cars and motor cycles registered at the end of January aggregated 6445, the number of registrations since June last being over 1360, practically all new machines. In addition to the cars for private use, a large number of business firms in the cities and the more important country towns have adopted motor lorries for delivery purposes and the carriage of heavy goods, and the utilization of these vehicles is rapidly extending.

The enthusiasm of the truth-seeker may be as glowing and unselfish as the enthusiasm which scales the height and captures the citadel with the resistless sword.—Phillips Brooks.

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KNOWING GOD BY THINKING LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEN Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent," he pointed to the spiritual understanding, which he said must be and must at some time become the supreme aim of all men.

To know God has often been regarded by mortals as an impossibility in this present time, and this error has led many to suppose that if they listen to sermons about God one day in the week they have performed their whole duty in regard to this subject. In their failure to make practical the accepted truth that God is omnipresent, mortals have been blinded to the possibility of glorifying the divine Principle, Love. To exemplify the real nature of man as God's reflection becomes, then, the earnest endeavor of all who seek the true way to eternal life.

To start with perfect God and perfect man as the absolute standard for all right thought and activity is to give a wonderful impetus to harmony in human relations and conditions. The knowledge that there is a divine Principle to guide us in every detail of our lives quickens us to search diligently for the rules through obedience to which we may utilize this new-found power and demonstrate its Science. The Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," contains a full statement of divine Principle, Love, and man as the idea of Love. It tersely presents the rule of harmony, which quickly and effectively applies to all human problems, in the words: "And Love

is reflected in love" (p. 17). This rule when truly understood and scientifically applied, so purifies and elevates human thought that eventually the spiritual must become for all mankind the only reality.

To mortals this rule of Love means a complete reversal of their former ways of thinking, for it is not the nature of mortal sense to love anything that offends or resists its own will. On the contrary, the rule of hatred and retaliation, meeting error with more error, has apparently been followed in much of the world's history. Even to many who acknowledge the better way it has

seemed impossible to obey the rule of Love on all occasions.

But this seeming difficulty that we have all experienced when we have tried conscientiously and yet have failed to love our neighbor or our enemy, has been due to our belief in the reality of evil. It is indeed neither possible nor necessary to love sin or sinner. But by reverting to our standard, perfect God and perfect man, it is seen that the evil which chafes us is not of God and is therefore not known to Him and cannot exist in His presence.

In our human experience it is the office of the love that reflects Love to destroy all mortal fancies and to refuse to give up place or power. Thinking love is thus found to be the sure means through which we perceive the spiritual idea that represents God, good, and brings us forward in our endeavor to know Him and His perfect creation. It is because divine Love and its reflection are real that Love's activity in our consciousness has power to expel the unreal mortal beliefs of sin, sickness and death and prove their nothingness.

Jesus expressed this rule of Love in a humanly practical way when he said: "All things whatsoever ye do, do ye even so to them." This law of Love is so universal in its scope and operation that it is quite impossible to work out our own salvation on a selfish basis. That is to say, if we earnestly desire that the man of God's creation, our real self, shall be preeminent in our own consciousness to

the end that we may be healed of our sins and sickness, we shall at the same time render to others this same mental ministry and look for the likeness of God in all others, even though this true likeness seems to be hidden away behind an accumulation of falsities. In so far as we admit evil as a reality in our thought about others, we mar the pure reflection of divine Mind in our own consciousness. Our own healing is hindered by any grudge, resentment or unforgetfulness that we store up against another, whereas looking for the good, seeing what God sees, not only helps to lift from our brother the burden of false beliefs, but this very endeavor to lend our thoughts to good alone is surely cultivating within us the pure heart that sees God.

So while salvation must always be individual and no one can do another's right-thinking for him, the demand for a right mental attitude toward all others rests upon every individual who seeks the way to eternal life. We must not grant power or reality to evil in any direction of thought; we must separate all belief of error from our thought of man. It is our immediate reward that in the measure in which we subdue the false material sense of things do we find with us the spiritual ideas which God is ever imparting to man and through which we grow to know Him as Life and Love and recognize the true man as manifested in Christ Jesus.

As for thee,

That life thou hast is hidden from thine eyes;

And, when it yearns, thou—knowing not for what—

Wouldst fain appear it with one grand, deep joy.

One draught of passionate peace. But

Wilt thou know

The other name of joy, the better name of

Peace? It is the Father's name!

Thy life

Yearns to its source! The spirit thirsts

for God,

Even the living God!

Jean Ingelow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 11, 1913

Use for Boston's "Town Meetings"

APPROPRIATION of the good old New England term, "town meeting," by the mayor of Boston and its application to gatherings of citizens in the various parts of the city to air their demands for improvements in the neighborhood is such a use of the term as to cause some resentment in the admirers of the traditional institution. It betrays a faulty estimate of the town meeting as it has been and still is in the towns. The town meeting is talkative, to be sure, it furnishes the opportunity for a positive sort of oratory; but it is not merely that—it has power to transact business, and a responsibility that its talk shall come to good and practical ends. Observance of the Boston imitation of the gathering is illuminating. The presence of the mayor as a ready recipient of the petitions for favor from the city treasury, his gracious acknowledgment of the worth of each proffered request, his indication of regret that he is not in full power so that it could be granted while the petitioners wait, his evident distress at the restraint a city council imposes upon him, all go to develop the feeling that the meetings have more the character of the municipal political rally than of a sober council of citizens on the common good.

There is a possibility of usefulness in the Boston town meetings that deserves consideration. It is quite within the power of the mayor, if his addition to the municipal functions is to be continued, to make them a real aid in the development of a high civic spirit. Demand for local improvements is clearly not the highest exercise of civic consciousness. If, in its place, the head of the government should solicit the presence of the men interested in making Boston better in certain directions where there is at least reputed need of betterment, if he should encourage open criticism of the administration of the departments and allow it to be pointed out where lies the fault for conditions that are not a credit to the city, the town meetings might become the point of focus for a rising interest in improvement and correction.

The old town meetings of Boston did not confine themselves to the problems of town improvement in the physical sense. They were the places for the outspoken criticism of the ways of the then existing government. The new town meetings might well turn to the ancient example. And the mayor will, we think, be only fulfilling his mission inherited from the highly honored past if he advances his revived town assembly to the higher use and account.

ON SECOND and sober thought, Dayton, in all probability, will not seek to borrow \$40,000,000. That community has some present burdens, no doubt, but it can bear and in time remove them. A great debt would only extend them far into the future.

THE new tariff bill places sulphur on the free list and reduces the duty on molasses, but so far as known there are no Dotheboys halls in this country to exult over the reduction.

On the Revival of "Rosedale"

WHILE there is some difference of opinion on the subject, it has become a tradition that Lester Wallack, son of the English actor, James William Wallack, grandson of another English actor, William Wallack, and founder of Wallack's theater, New York, for many years one of the leading places of amusement in the metropolis, adapted the novel, "Lady Leigh's Widower," which had run its course through Blackwood's magazine, that he might display, in "Rosedale" as Lieut. Elliott Grey, his own qualities as an actor. Some will have it that the adaptation was the work of the very capable but eccentric genius, Fitz-James O'Brien. At all events, the play had a long run in New York city, and its popularity continued throughout the United States, with periodical revivals in its native town, for over thirty years. Lester Wallack was the original "star" of the drama, but it served as a vehicle for the introduction of Lawrence Barrett to a larger public when he detached himself from the "stock," and others who afterward became prominent in the American drama achieved a considerable part of their earlier popularity in one or other of the "Rosedale" characters.

The play has just been revived in New York, and the critics appear to be in doubt as to how it should be treated. They know it to be old-fashioned in many of its features; they realize that the style of dramatic art of which it is an expression has been worn pretty threadbare; looking at it from the point of view of today, some of them cannot understand how it ever could have taken such a hold upon public fancy; others confess that they see much to admire in the production; and one, after finding numerous flaws in the composition, winds up by saying, "Go to see 'Rosedale.' You will spend a happy evening."

This, however, depends. That dramatic critic is fortunate, but no more so than his readers, who can treat a revival of this character from the viewpoint of the past as well as from the viewpoint of the present. It is not agreeable to those who pleasantly recall "Rosedale" and its associates to be told that, in the days when they went to see it time and again, they were lacking in the commonest elements of discernment and taste and culture. This attitude of criticism, of course, is due to the inability of the critic to betake himself in fancy to the middle of the nineteenth century, when such plays as houses like Wallack's were permitted by public opinion to produce were designed to make people happy. Whether they were adaptations or originals, translations or scissors-and-paste-pot compilations, did not so much matter, if they were only rich in dramatic effect, and clean.

"Rosedale" is a simple story of English country life. Its plot and setting are of the order now pronounced conventional. It moves quietly, although running through it are veins of humor and pathos such as gave indescribable charm to "Rip Van Winkle" and "East Lynne," that were contemporary with it, and, in later years, to "The Old Homestead," "Hearts of Oak" and "Shore Acres." It was a play calculated to make people happy. It did so in the old days, and we have a modern critic's word for it that it can make people happy still. But it will depend entirely upon whether these people want this kind of drama or some other.

THERE is behind the plan favored by United States Senator Smoot for the prevention of waste in American households a most excellent idea. He has in view, and will probably introduce, a measure the purpose of which is to grant a national appropriation of \$10,000 to every state and territory annually, to be used by agricultural experiment stations in research and experiments in home economics, the results to be printed and distributed nationally. In the senator's view, "such legislation would rob the American garbage can of millions of dollars annually by teaching young girls how to purchase properly, prepare and cook food, and how to utilize the food that is left over."

A great deal has been said on this subject during the last three or four years, or ever since the high cost of living began to press itself forward as one of the most important of social problems. But, in reality, little has been done. Theories without number have been advanced, as solutions without number have been proposed, but, aside from what is being done in private institutions, or under private auspices, few practical steps have been taken toward bringing about better economic conditions in the household.

Senator Smoot's plan has the merit of instituting a nation-wide inquiry into the whole subject of home economy. It may well be that through such an inquiry a panacea will not be found for every economic ill to which society is subjected at the present day, but if it will lead to the higher education of American girls and young women in the elementary principles of good housekeeping, it will be going very far in the right direction.

American housewives have often been accused of extravagance and wastefulness far beyond their sisters in all other countries. They have as often been defended. The fact is, not very much is known positively, pro or con, in relation to this matter. We should be in a fairer way of learning the facts through the operation of Senator Smoot's scheme. Compared with the possible, and very probable, benefits in sight, the cost would be very small. Why not give the plan a trial?

Police Authority

AMERICAN cities face an important phase of administration of law which demands a decision as to future sources of supply of police administrators. When it comes to deciding on ways of administering police departments, of training suitable chiefs and deputies, and of suitably endowing them with power professional and personal, there is not so much evidence of vigilance and intelligent action. However, it is encouraging to note that one of Harvard's recent graduates, a son of a Boston policeman, is in Europe now making a special study of methods of police administration, and the New York bureau of municipal research has had a special investigator working in the same field since May, 1912. He was commissioned to gather data that would enable the bureau to present constructive proposals toward reorganizing the police department of New York. Of course, when this report is published, it will have far more than metropolitan pertinence. All American cities will find the material useful; and the logic of the situation would be the employment of this investigator by some city as the man to give concrete application to the wisdom accruing from his exceptional opportunity abroad.

American cities, like European, should make provision for the education of a police force, not only in the technique of detection of offenders, in the development and conservation of physical prowess, but also in all the higher ranges of duty that now fall to urban police. They should offer to decent youth as a distinct calling, with fixed tenure during good behavior and with adequate pay and pension rights, the business of policing. Candidates presenting themselves and furnishing proof of careful study of the local problem in the light of general urban experience should have precedence. Dresden has a police chief, a man of character and culture, who has held his post twenty-five years. Switzerland, at the university at Lausanne, insists on maintenance of courses which the higher police officials must take and pass.

Such facts of course only can be reported of peoples that look upon city and town administration as a rational process and upon community officials as expert servants to be trained for their tasks as members of a profession or calling that is highly honorable.

"NO ADMITTANCE" signs posted on mill gates and doors will need to be painted in larger letters if it is expected of them that they will bar the way to the people who are interested in the welfare of the people employed behind them. They have much less than their old-time exclusiveness, when there was no warrantable concern in the conditions of the factory outside the employers and the workers. The law has ignored them and entered into quite specific share in the relations of master and servant. The welfare worker, with no legal password of authority but the demand that there be a general public care about the inside of the factory, has passed the warning placard, made her discoveries and set about correction of some conditions that were not to be approved. At the meeting of the women's welfare department in Boston the other day, it was reported that ninety mills had been visited within the year and that "warnings of ironclad rules against visitors in some places had been disregarded." The signs may as well come down.

Injustice would be done the manufacturers if it were represented that they intend to bar the visitor who comes with a purpose to help the workers to better conditions. There are instances, and it will be well to think that they are general, of real cooperation on the part of the employers. Nevertheless there has been the need of the outside interest. The employers have not always been, nor can it be said that they are all now, keen to the conditions of the workers beyond the point of their efficiency. They need to have things called to their attention, it seems, and they need a varying degree of real help in directing the improvements. If the law had heeded the sign, and the welfare worker had awaited the formal invitation, just what may we think would have been factory conditions now? How far would they have changed from those that were found to demand a little outside and directing interest?

The women's welfare department in charge of the factory work in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island evidently moves wisely to secure the cooperation of employers. It is given to persuasion rather than demand. The reports just made show that

To Promote Home Economy

there is a degree of response. The field is not exhausted when the report states that out of ninety establishments visited only four had any form of welfare work for the women employed. In some of the others it is being introduced, in still others it is being considered and, while the report does not so state, there need be no doubt that the consideration of it will not be allowed to wane. The old-time mill had no rest room, but the new one has, and there must be reconstruction to make it universal. The notion of rest in the mill is a bit modern. And the clubroom has arrived, here and there. Some modern mill owners have given it place apparently on their own initiative but when only four out of ninety factories have this or any other form of welfare equipment, there does not appear to have been any wild enthusiasm for it.

Another phase of the department's work shows a recognition of the value of self-help, with just the needed outside stimulus to set it in motion. It takes form in the vacation fund, which the organization maintains and to which the working women of Boston contribute from their wages in accumulation for vacation use. There are fifteen stations in the city where the deposits are received and there are 1643 depositors, whose accumulations have reached \$4500, against which the withdrawals have been about \$1300. Saving for vacation, ordinary human experience teaches, is a process of economy that needs outside aid. The department appears to have arrived at real usefulness in making vacations possible by the workers' own provision.

If these are but instances of the activity that expresses the common interest in the bettering of working conditions, they are enough to show the newer attitude of society toward the workers. They supplement but cannot replace the other movement that is demanding the sufficient wage.

THE sobriety of a nation is one of its greatest assets. This is so because its sobriety is, in a measure, the reflection of its morality. The United Kingdom has not, for a couple of centuries at any rate, enjoyed a great reputation for temperance. It was this, quite as much as what Mr. Lloyd-George would term a raid on hen roosts, which was the incentive to Sir Robert Walpole's excise legislation. The expression "drunk as a lord," which originated in those days, was instinct with something of the jealousy of a shallower pocket, and was always something of a misnomer. The Lanarkshire merchant who waited impatiently for the lime ships from the tropics was equally an offender with the yokels who lay in the straw of the English ale-houses.

Much has been achieved since those days in the way of reformation; and in one sense it is satisfactory to know that this has come about by a change in the national conscience, rather than by the force of legal enactment. It is true that the national drink bill for last year was £161,553,330, but this was at any rate £1,243,890 less than the year before. This decrease is almost entirely attributable to the steadily lessening consumption of beer which is causing such anxiety to the brewing interest. There is, as a matter of fact, an actual, though insignificant, increase in the duty paid on wine, whilst the decrease in the expenditure on spirits is only £252,858, but then, as the Times points out, in reviewing the figures, "it is useless to deny" that the use of whiskey with meals "has been very largely advocated by the medical profession."

It may seem, at first sight, that so slight a decrease in so large an expenditure is a small mercy to be thankful for. There are, however, factors in the case which are not observable superficially. To begin with, the downward tendency is not purely spasmodic, but is the result of a tendency fairly steadily maintained during a considerable number of years. Again, this decrease has been contemporaneous with a large and steady increase of the population; whilst, finally, the last year has been one of astounding financial prosperity. In such circumstances, the status quo would have been manifested in a considerable increase. The fact is, however, that there are causes making for sobriety which are invisible on the surface. The country is becoming more sober because it is becoming more moral. The day is past and gone when it will be possible for a chancellor of the exchequer again to say, "The nation has drunk itself out of debt."

INDIANAPOLIS seems to think that the bound-to-get-home-somehow patrons of the street cars would hang on to straps even if they were attached to the outside. There appears to be a little confusion here. No doubt the patrons meant are those who are bound to take the first car with the crowd even though they can see the next one half empty.

IT is cheering to learn from the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce that the current fiscal year will show an output for American shipyards greater than for any of the past four years. But there is room for a very much larger output in the future.

GARY, IND., one of the busiest industrial towns in America, is said to be short of night-school teachers. It speaks well for all conditions in the community that its night schools are not short of pupils.

THE chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate stands sponsor for a bill which, if made law, will at once enable the department of state to come to the aid of the President in his solution of some of the pecuniary problems involved in selecting nominees for ambassadors and lesser diplomatic posts. If the administration lines up back of this bill, as it is likely to, then a tentative system of leasing and of making allowances for rentals and furnishing of embassies will have been established, and at the same time authority bestowed upon the department of state for an investigation of facts on which to base a permanent system of ownership of embassies.

So much material already has been accumulated bearing upon this point, and is now in the files of the department and in print in state papers, that it would not seem necessary for a report to be delayed. Meantime it behoves Congress to act promptly on the leasing and furnishing scheme worked out by Senator Bacon. With that assured, President Wilson can proceed with his important duty in a more expeditious and self-respecting way. Provincial parsimony has brought the country to a pass where a great function of government is hampered in a way that is apt to be mortifying to any thoughtful patriot.

Housing American Diplomats